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George Paterson of  
Castle Huntly Esq.<sup>r</sup>



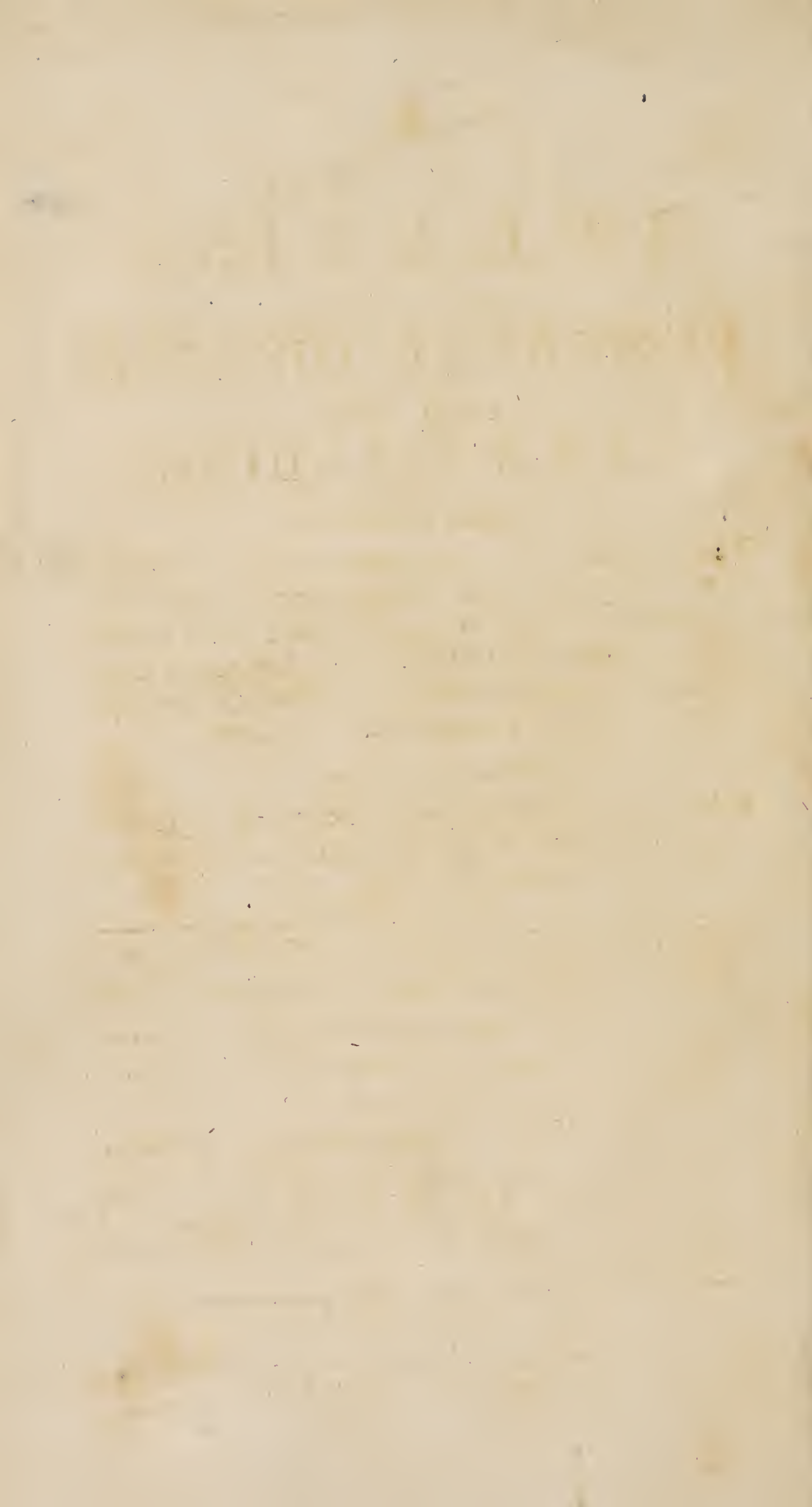






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A  
PRACTICAL  
TREATISE  
ON THE  
VENEREAL DISEASE,  
AND THE  
ART of BLEEDING.

In which is considered,

The mischievous Consequences of an improper and injudicious Management; a successful Method of Cure is pointed out; with proper Directions for performing the Chirurgical Operations; together with an Anatomical Description of the Parts necessary to be known.

To which is added,

A few Select Cases and Remarks on the Qualities and Effects of several Medicines used, to illustrate the Whole.

---

By THOMAS NEALE, Surgeon.

---

—Και ομοια ταχως εργα, ταχως; και ομοια καθαριως, καθαριως; και ομοια ανωδυνως διαχειριζεσθαι, ως ανωδυνωτατα ποιειν —

Hippoc. de Rat. Vict. in Morb. Acut.

—Quæ item celeritate opus habent, celeriter; quæ etiam Munditiem desiderant, Mundè; & quæ citra dolorem tractari postulant, ea quam maximè fieri possit sine dolore facere.—

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for EDWARD ROBINSON, at *Pope's Head* without *Temple-Bar*. MDCCLVI.

Mr. Samuel Sharp,

Fellow of the Royal Society in  
London, Member of the  
Royal Academy of Sciences  
at Paris, and one of the  
Surgeons of Guy's Hospital,  
the following Treatise on the  
Venous Disease, and the Art  
of Bleeding.

Is humbly dedicated

To his Excellency

George Murray

Edinburgh  
Feb. 1787

THOMAS NEALE





T O

Mr. *Samuel Sharp,*

Fellow of the Royal Society in  
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*By his obliged,*

*Humble Servant,*

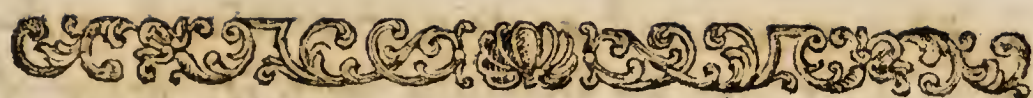
Bucklersbury,  
Feb. 1756.

THOMAS NEALE



## ERRATA.

Page 2. l. 28. for Eruthrocodes, *read* Eruthroeides. P. 9.  
 l. 12. after with *r.* a P. 6. l. 21. for Press *r.* pass. P. 42.  
 l. 15. after Draconis leave out Pulv. P. 43. l. 3. —vel *r.*  
 Aq. P. 36. l. 10. for Ulterine *r.* Uterine. P. 37. l. 22.  
 for Vifiated *r.* Visciati. P. 61. l. 3. for Emuntories *r.*  
 Emunctories. P. 64. l. 2. for Lymphē *r.* Lymphā. P.  
 84. l. 15. for Proecipitat *r.* Præcipitat. P. 91. l. 21. for  
 Mercuriale *r.* Mercuriales. P. 127. l. 2. for Exostoses *r.*  
 Exostosis. P. 131. l. 14. for Foment *r.* Ferment. P.  
 181. l. 9. for Lymphatics *r.* Lymphaducs. P. 188. l. 20.  
 for foer *r.* sooner. P. 229. l. 23. for Pulleri *r.* Fulleri.  
 P. 233. l. 3. for would *r.* would.



# P R E F A C E.

✠✠✠ *F* all the Disorders the Human Body  
 ✠ O ✠ is subject to, none, if neglected,  
 ✠✠✠ proves more fatal than the Morbus  
 Gallicus, a punctured Tendon, or Artery.  
 On the former there are above six hundred  
 Authors; but, on the latter, a very few, if  
 any, intirely on that Subject; and though  
 Bleeding is a common Operation, and practi-  
 sed daily, yet proper Reliefs are not so generally  
 known, where a Tendon or an Artery should  
 happen to be punctured.

The Lues Venerea is, in my Opinion, a  
 Disease not to be caught by the Effluvia in the  
 Air, as the Small-pox, Plague, Miliary Fe-  
 ver, or Measles, nor by external Contagion,  
 as by Kissing or shaking of Hands, &c. as the  
 Itch; but by impure Embraces, where the  
 malignant Virus is lodged on the Glans, Pre-  
 puce, or on such Parts as are not covered  
 with real Skin, as the Privities in Women.  
 'Tis very rational to think, and perhaps no  
 difficult Matter to prove the Venereal Virus



*to be so venomous as to pox a Man by rubbing the Glans or Prepuce with it, being of such a very subtle and corrosive Nature in its malign State as to enter the Skin, and so cause Chancres, &c: &c:*

*In all Venereal Tumors and Ulcers, Mercurial Preparations, such as the Emplast. Merc. cum Gum. Ammon. et Ungt. Merc. &c. are of peculiar Service in dispersing the obstructed Virus, or digesting it off.*

*A confirmed Lues or Pox may often be cured by Sweats, and Diuretics; but in very obstinate Cases, and where they have been of long Continuance, a Flux by the salival Glands generally proves a radical Cure, unless there is an emaciated Habit, and then 'twill rather prove destructive.*

*In Gonorrhæa Gleet, when the Infection is recent, there is no Occasion of strong Cathartics, such as Pil. Coch. M. et ex Duobus, or large Doses of Merc. Sex. Subl.—Dulc. &c. because (instead of lessening this Flux) they greatly promote the Discharge by forcing, tearing, and irritating the Glands, Membrane, &c. of the Urethra: Nor would it be prudent to administer Astringent Medicines or Injections,*



ions, but rather such as are of a gentle, cleansing, deterfive Nature : as Pil. Merc. Fl. Sulp. Sal. Nitre, &c.——

Phlebotomy is too often attended with very bad Consequences, especially among the poorer Sort of People. A punctured Tendon is generally followed by excruciating Pains, and which, either by Ignorance or Neglect very often terminate in Death; whereas by proper and speedy Management the frightful Symptoms might have been abated, and a Gangrene, Mortification, or Loss of the Limb, be prevented.

The puncturing an Artery is as much to be feared (though perhaps not of so much Pain) as that of a Tendon ; and, in my Opinion, requires more Skill to make a perfect Cure of ; since the Impetus of the Arterial Blood is so very strong as to cause the Blood to insinuate itself through the punctured Coats, and so lodge a Quantity of extravasated Blood between the Muscles which spread itself to the Shoulder, and the external Parts of the Arm ; and in this Case the Arm grows livid from the large Ecchymosis , and the Blood soon coagulating to the Consistence of Flesh, prevents any sensible Pulsation.

Some-



*Sometimes a Vessel will rupture \* of itself, occasioned by a Weakness of the internal Tunic, which giving way to the continual Pulsation of the Blood, forms a Cyst, and by some Accident or other, the other Tunics burst, and the Patient dies a Martyr ; and unavoidably so when in a capital Vessel, as the Aorta, &c. But when this Accident happens in the Axillaries, the Treatment may be the same as in an Aneurism.*

*The first Inducement I had to appear in the World as an Author, was from having some Knowledge of several young Gentlemen who are now employed in the Navy Service, where the Venereal Disease and Phlebotomy generally come under their Care ; and if either of them are ignorantly treated, the unhappy Consequences are speedily known, not only to the Discredit of the Faculty, but to the Destruction of the poor Invalids,——and, if what I have offered, in the following Treatises, should prove a Means of saving one Man's Life, I shall think my self-happy.*

\* Called Phleborrhagia.





# CONTENTS

## *Of the Treatise on the Venereal Disease.*

### CHAP. I.

<b>T</b> HE Parts of Generation proper to Men	Page 1
---	-----------

### CHAP. II.

The Parts of Generation proper to Women	11
---	----

### CHAP. III.

Of the Venereal Disease in general	21
------------------------------------	----

### CHAP. IV.

Of a Venereal Gonorrhœa	32
-------------------------	----

### CHAP. V.

Of a Venereal or Seminal Gleet, occasioned by a Pol- lutio Sui, &c.	46
--	----

### CHAP. VI.

The Nature and Treatment of a Confirmed Pox	54
---	----

### CHAP. VII.

The Nature and Method of raising and conducting a Salivation	65
---	----

### CHAP. VIII.

Of the Nature and Treatment of a Chordee	76
--	----

### CHAP. IX.

Of the Nature and Treatment of a Phymosis	81
---	----

### CHAP. X.

Of the Nature and Treatment of a Paraphymosis	87
---	----

## CHAP. XI.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of Chancres* 90

## CHAP. XII.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of Venereal Bubo's* 93

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of the Hernia Humoralis* 101

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of Caruncles* 107

## CHAP. XV.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of an Ozæna* 124

## CHAP. XVI.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of a Gummata, Toph, Exostosis, and Node* 127

## CHAP. XVII.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of the Serpiginis* 131

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of the Condylomata, Verrucæ, &c.* 135

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of the Scabies, Alopecia, Phyma, &c. &c.* 138

## CHAP. XX.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of a Dysuria, Diarrhæa, Tenesmus, &c.* 146

*The Contents of the Treatise of Phlebotomy.*

## CHAP. I.

*Of the Nature and Use of a Muscle in general* 153

## CHAP. II.

*The Nature and Use of a Tendon in general* 161

## CHAP.



# CONTENTS. xi

Page

## CHAP. III.

*The Nature and particular Use of a Nerve in general* 166

## CHAP. IV.

*The Quantity of Blood in Circulation, and the Nature of Pulsation* 171

## CHAP. V.

*Of the Arteries and Coats in general* 175

## CHAP. VI.

*Of the Veins, and Coats in general* 178

## CHAP. VII.

*Of the Method of Phlebotomizing in the Arm* 183

## CHAP. VIII.

*Of Bleeding in the Hand, and the best Vein to be opened* 192

## CHAP. IX.

*Of Bleeding in the Ankle, Foot, &c. and the best Veins to be opened* 196

## CHAP. X.

*The Method of Bleeding in the Jugular Vein of the Neck* 198

## CHAP. XI.

*Of the Method of Bleeding under the Tongue* 207

## CHAP. XII.

*Of the Method of Bleeding in the Nose, or Canthi Majores* 210

## CHAP. XIII.

*Of Bleeding in the Penis* 212

## CHAP. XIV.

*Of Arteriotomy in the Temples* 214

## CHAP. XV.

*How to know when an Artery, Tendon, &c. is injured* 218

CHAP.

## C H A P. XVI.

*Of the wounding of a Tendon, &c.* 221

## C H A P. XVII.

*Of the puncturing an Artery, together with an Aneurism* 223

*The Cases referred to in the Treatise  
of the Venereal Disease.*

CASE I. *Gonorrhœa Lacunæ* 226

CASE II. *Gonorrhœa Odoriferæ vel Lacunæ* 227

CASE III. *Gonorrhœa Lacunæ vel Odoriferæ* 228

CASE IV. *Gonorrhœa Idem* 230

CASE V. *Gonorrhœa Prostatæ* 233

CASE VI. *Of a Young Gentleman* 234

CASE VII. *Of a Hernia Humoralis* 240

CASE VIII. *Of taking a Lady out of a Salivation* 242

CASE IX. *Of the Uterine Flux* 246

*The Cases referred to in the Treatise of Phle-  
botomy.*

CASE I. *A Thrombus* 247

CASE II. *A Tendon Sutured* 249

*The Effects of different Medicines*

*Balsamum Polychrestum* 250

*Injectio ad Gonorrhœam* 251

*Sal Prunella vel Crystal Mineral* Ibid.

*Camphora. Flores Sulphuris* 252

*Terebinth. Var.* 253

*Of forming Bougies, &c.* 257

*Pil. Merc.* 260





A

Rational and Succinct

ACCOUNT

OF THE

VENEREAL DISEASE,

AND

Its various Consequences, with a certain Method of Cure.

---

CHAP. I.

*The Parts of Generation proper to Men.*



BEFORE I enter particularly upon this Disease, 'twill be proper to treat a little upon the *Genital* Parts in both *Sexes*, in order that the *Junior* Reader may better understand the Structure of those Parts.

B

The



The Parts of *Generation*, proper to *Men*, may be divided into those which *prepare*, and *separate* the *Semen* from the *Blood*, and those which convey it into the *Matrix*; this latter is done by the *Office* of the *Penis*, and the former by the *Testes*, the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and the *Prostatæ*; in this *Prostrate Gland* is the supposed \* *Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa*. The *Testes* which prepare the *Semen* receive their *Blood*, by two long, and slender *Arteries* from the *Aorta*, a little below the *Emulgents*: They are extremely small at their *Rise*, but immediately become bigger, and before they come to the *Testicles*, and the *Epididymides*, they are divided, and make four, two of which are spent upon the *Testicles*, and the other two upon the *Epididymides*; when the *Blood* has discharged itself of the *Semen* into the *Testicles*, it returns by the *Veins*, which rising in several *Branches* from the *Testes*, tend towards the *Abdomen*, in the Productions of the *Peritonæum*, in the same Passage the *Arteries* came down.

The Right *Spermatick Vein* opens into the *Vena Cava*, a little below the *Emulgent*, but the Left is always inserted into  
the

\* But I am persuaded 'tis very rarely so.

the *Emulgent* of the same Side, that it may not be obliged to cross the *Aorta*, whose *Impetus*, or *Pulse*, would be apt to stop the *Blood*, which returns from the *Testicles* very slowly, by reason of the narrow *Orifices* of the *Spermatick Arteries*, and the Largeness of the *Veins*. These *Vessels* have been called the *Vasa Præparantia*. The *Scrotum* has three *Integuments*, which besides the *Skin*, *Scarf-skin*, and the *Membrana Adiposa*, is composed of many *fleshy*, or *muscular Fibres*, by means of which, the *Scrotum* is contracted. This *muscular Lining* is by some called *Dartos* \*. The *Scrotum* is divided in the Middle by a thin

B 2

*Membrane,*

\* The Coats of the Testicles have given (among Surgeons, Anatomists, &c.) rise to great Altercations. The great *Celsus* has distinguished their Situation: What he calls *Tunica ima*; we term *Tunica Vaginalis*; *Tunica Media*, we call *Dartos*; *Tunica Summa*, we know by the common Name *Scrotum*. But his Definition is given in such an inexplicit intricate Manner, as must absolutely lead three Fourths of his Readers into great Disputes, and as the *Latin* stands, every one may always be sure he is in the Right, and since that is the Case, every one has a Right to Censure the other, i. e. if there be any Right at all to do it. *Ruffus Ephesus* makes two Coats only, which he Names *Eruthrocides*



*Membrane*, which parts the two *Testicles*. The proper *Integument* is called *Tunica Vaginalis*, this contains the *Vasa Præparantia*, and *Deferentia*, embraces the whole Body of the *Testicles*, and adheres to one End of the *Epididymis*; upon the Outside of this *Tunicle* runs the *Cremaster Muscle*, which rises from the *Os Pubis*, spreads its *Fibres* upon the *Elythyroides*, suspends the *Testicles*, and draws them up in the Act of Coition.

The Second which covers the *Testicles* immediately, is called *Albuginia*, the *Branches* of the *Vasa Præparantia* are finely weaved upon it.

The Substance of the *Testicles*, is the folding of several small and soft *Tubes*, disposed in such a regular Manner, that if they could be separated from one another without breaking them, they might be drawn out several Yards, though formerly was thought to be a Substance not unlike *Marrow*. They run in Waves from the *Tunica Albuginia* to the *Axis* of the *Testicles*, being divided by thin *Membranes* of the inner Side of the *Albuginia*; these *Membranous Productions*

cides (by us *Tunica Vaginalis*) and *Dartos*, but if you follow him a little further, he there divides the *Dartos* into two Coats. *Columbus* makes the *Dartos* to be *Tunica Vaginalis*.

tions centre, or unite at the *Axis* of the *Testicles*, and form a Cover to several small *Tubes*, which pierce the *Tunica Albuginia* at one End of the *Testicle*, and run into one *Canal*, by several Turnings, Windings, &c. and form upon the upper Part of the *Testicles*, that Body which is generally called *Epididymis*; and is covered with a thin Production of the *Albuginia*, and ascending from the extremities of the *Epididymis*, form the *Vasa Deferentia*, one from each *Epididymis*; as they ascend within the *Tunica Vaginalis*, they make several Turnings and Windings, and then enter by the Holes of the *transverse*, and *oblique Muscles* into the *Abdomen*; and passing over the *Ureters* between the *Rectum*, and the Back of the *Bladder*, they grow larger as they draw nearer the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, which open into them, where they come close to one another; and begin again to grow smaller and smaller, as they pass through the *Prostatæ*, and open into the *Urethra*, a little below the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, where each Hole, or Orifice has a *spongy* Border, named *Caput Gallinæ*, to obstruct the involuntary Running of the *Semen*.



The *Cavities* of the *Vasa Deferentia* are very small, before they enter the *Abdomen*; as they increase, so do their *Cavities*: their inner *Coat* is *Nervous*, whiter, and thinner than the *External*, which is composed of *Muscular Fibres*. There are a great many *Lympheducts* in the *Testicles*, which discharge themselves into the *Glands*. The *Nerves* are from the *Intercostal* and the Twenty-first of the *Spine*. The *Spermatick Arteries* convey the *Blood* from the *Aorta* to the *Testicles*, which separate that Part of it, which is fit for *Semen*. The *Veins* have quite a different *Office* assigned them, which is to carry back such Part of the *Blood* as is not fit for *Semen*, to the large *Vein* called the *Vena Cava*.

The *Semen* undergoes a further Purification in the *Epididymides*, and while in the Act of *Coition* is carried by the *Vasa Deferentia*, into the *Urethra*. The *Vesiculæ Seminales* are two in Number, one on each Side; their Situation is betwixt the *Bladder*, and the *Rectum*, fastened one to the other by a *Membrane* of fleshy *Fibres*, which in the Act of *Generation*, contracts and presses the *Vesiculæ*; they have a thin *Membrane*



*brane* to cover them, upon which many Branches of *Veins*, *Arteries*, *Nerves* and *Lymphaticks* creep ; their Length is not above an Inch and Half, and the broadest Part not an Inch, from which they, by little and little grow narrower and narrower to their End, which is next the *Prostrate Gland*; they have two large Cavities, which open into the Two *Vasa Deferentia*, from which they receive the *Semen* which is *prepared* and *separated* in the *Testicles* to be kept till *Coition*.

The *Prostatæ* or *Corpus Glandulosum* is a *Conglomerate Gland*, placed at the Neck of the *Bladder*, covered with a *Membrane* of the same *Muscular Fibres*, as that of the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and contracts in the Time of *Coition*.

The Size of this *Gland* is about the Bigness of a Walnut, and the *Vasa Deferentia* pefs through its Substance, which is *Vesicular*, and *Glandulous*. The *Glands* which are numerous and very small, lie upon the Sides of the *Seminal Vesicles*, and *separate* a clear Liquor, or *mucilaginous Humor*, which remains in the *Vesicles*, till the Act of *Coition*; then it is carried into the Beginning

of the *Urethra*, at the Neck of the *Bladder*, by a Dozen or thereabouts of small *excretory Ducts*, which open about the *Orifices* of the *Vasa Deferentia*, and have their Mouths very *Spongiuous* to prevent a continual *Running* of this *Humor*, which happens in *Gonorrhæas* of the *Prostrate Glands*, their *Orifices* being *corroded* by the tainted, or *morbi-fick Matter*, which is, by the *Elasticity* of the *Air*, thrust into the empty *Ducts* upon *Copulation*.

The *Penis* is composed of two *Spongiuous Bodies*, called *Corpora Cavernosa*, which arise from the lower Part of the *Os Pubis*, and very soon get together again. The *Membrane* of the *Corpora Cavernosa*; at its Beginning, is pretty thick, but as it approaches the End of the *Penis*, it grows thinner and thinner, where it terminates in the Middle of the *Glans*. The *Penis* is erected by the *Blood* being stopt in its great *Vessels*, and then runs through several small Holes in the Sides of their *capillary Branches* into the *Cavities* of fine *fibrous Membranes*, which form a Sort of loose Network upon the *Branches* of the *Blood-Vessels*, by which Means the *Corpora Cavernosa* become distended, or the *Penis* strongly



strongly erected. On the under Side of the *Corpora Cavernosa* there runs a *Pipe*, called the *Urethra*; it begins at the Neck of the *Bladder*, and terminates at the End of the *Penis*, its Use is to convey the *Urine* from the *Bladder*, and the *Semen* into the *Matrix*, in the Time of *Coition*; the Sides of this *Pipe* are composed of a *spongy* Substance, not unlike the *Corpora Cavernosa*, except at the End, which joins the Neck of the *Bladder*, where the Distance between the *Membranes* is small, and filled up with thin, red *glandulous* Substance, whose *excretory Ducts*, peircing the inner *Membrane*, pour into the *Pipe* a *mucilaginous* Liquor; on each Side of the *Urethra* there lie small *Glands*, whose *excretory Ducts* sloping forwards pour into the *Urethra* a *Viscous*, and transparent *Humor* which defends it against the *Acrimony* of the *Salts* of the *Urine*. The *Penis* has a small *Ligament* which ties it to the upper Part of the *Os Pubis*, that it may not hang too low, and receives some of its *Veins*, and *Arteries*, from the *hypogastrick Vessels*, and others from the *Pudenda*; and its *Nerves* from the *Os Sacrum*, besides a great many *Lymphaticks* which empty themselves,




selves, into the *inguinal Glands*: It has likewise three Pair of *Muscles*, the First is called *Erectores*, Second *Acceleratores*, and the Third *Transversales*; when these *Muscles* act together they press the great *Veins* upon the Back of the *Penis*, against the *Os Pubis* which is the supposed Cause of an *Erection* in the *Penis*.





## C H A P. II.

*The Parts of Generation proper to Women.*

 H E external Parts of *Generation*, proper to *Women*, are the *Vulva*, situated below the *Os Pubis*, and covered with Hair; above this, is a Rising, or Swelling, occasioned by some *Fat* underneath, which is called *Mons Veneris*. The *Labia* of the *Vulva* are only the *Skin* plump up by some *Fat*; when these are opened, or seperated, there appear the *Nymphæ*, or two small Pieces of *Flesh*, one on each Side of the *Vulva*. In the Angle of the *Vulva*, next the *Os Pubis*, is the Extremity of the *Clitoris*, covered with a *Membrane*, called *Præputium*. The Neck of the *Bladder* lies a little deeper in the same Side of the Way, and on the opposite Side, next the *Anys*, are the glandulæ



*dulæ Myrtiformes*, situated in the *Fossa Magna*, or *Navicularis*; and just in the same *Angle* of the *Vulva*, there is a *Ligament*, called the *Fork*, which is *torn* in the first *Labor*. The *Clitoris* which is in the fore Part of the *Vulva*, is a round Body, about the Size of the *Uvula* in the Throat, in its natural State, and does not ordinarily appear outwardly, though there are some Women who have it as long as a Man's *Penis*; the Substance of the *Clitoris* is composed much like the *Penis*, and the Extremity is of an *exquisite* Sense in Time of *Coi-tion*—called its *Glans*.

The *spongy* Bodies which compose its Substance, before they *unite*, are called the *Crura Clitoridis*, and have two *Muscles* from the Protuberance of the *Ischium*, inserted in its Substance, by which the *Clitoris* in *Coi-tion* is *erected*.

The *Clitoris* also receives *Veins* and *Arteries* from the *hæmorrhoidal Vessels*, and the *Pudenda*, and *Nerves* from the *Inter-costals*, which likewise are distributed through all the Parts of the *Vulva*; and 'tis worth Notice the *Veins* on the one Side of the *Vulva* communicate with those  
of



of the other, and so likewise do the *Arteries*. The *Nymphæ* being of a *spongi-ous* Substance is full of *Blood-Vessels*, consequently in the Act of *Copulation* they swell very much; and receive *Veins*, *Nerves*, &c. as the *Clitoris*; they have three Uses—to defend the internal Parts from external Injuries—to increase Pleasure in the Act of *Generation*—and to direct the Course of the *Urine*. In Maids they are less than in married, or old Women.

The *Hymen* is a round circular Folding of the internal *Membrane* of the *Vagina*, the first Act of *Copulation* generally breaks it, and occasions a few Drops of Blood to be lost, which is *absurdly* said to be, the only *Criterion* of *Virginity*, because in this the most *Virtuous*, and *Innocent*, may be very wrongfully, and injuriously censured, since 'tis notoriously known, either at the *Bursting* of the *Catamenial Term*, this *Membrane* is *snapt*, or afterwards, having a suppression of the *Menstrual Flux* for a long Time, will by the *acrimonious Humor* be *corroded*, and by that means, this *Criterion* must necessarily fail; and therefore, if no other Reason appears, every such Censure must be unjust, and where this is the Case, the *Fibres* contract

tract in three or four Places, and form what is called *Glandulæ Myrtiformes*.

In the fore Part of the *Vulva*, a little beyond the *Clitoris*, and above the Neck of the *Matrix*, there is a Hole which is the *Orifice* of the *Urethra*; this Hole is not large, and at the Neck of the *Bladder*, there is a little *Muscle*, called its *Sphincter*, which embraces the *Urethra*, to hinder the involuntary Discharge of the *Urine*, and joins the *Fibres* of the Orifice of the *Vagina*. There are several little *Glands*, whose excretory *Ducts* are called *Lacunæ*, which are situated between this *Sphincter*, and the internal *Membrane* of the *Vagina*; and pour out a viscous Liquor, for the Pleasure of the Sex, into the lower Part of the *Vulva*. These *Glands* have the same Use, as the *Prostatæ* in Men, and are the supposed Seat of *Gonorrhæas*, having all been found in Dissections of Women ulcerated.

The *Vagina*, or Neck of the *Matrix* is a long and round *Canal*, which reaches from the *Pudendum* to the internal Mouth of the *Womb*: The Length and Breadth is uncertain, for in married Women there can be no certainty formed, and in Maids

very



very different ; in some it has been found about three Inches and Half long, and a little more than one wide : It lies betwixt the *Bladder*, and the *Rectum*, with which it is *wrapt* up in the same common *Membrane* from the *Peritonæum* ; The Substance of the *Vagina* is composed of two *Membranes*, the internal, which lines the Cavity, is *Nervous*, and full of Wrinkles and furrows, and four *Glands* on the Side next the *Rectum* which throw into it, in the Time of *Coition*, a *viscous Humor* ; These Wrinkles have four very good Uses—for the Friction of the *Balanus*—to increase Pleasure in the Act of *Copulation*—to detain the *Semen*—and which is another grand Contrivance to extend in the Time of *Gestation* ; at the lower Part of the *Vagina* there is a *Muscle* not unlike a *Sphincter* of circular *Fibres*, and under it, on both Sides of the *Vagina*, a net-like *Plexus* of fine Blood *Vessels*, which, with the *Muscle* combine to straiten the Mouth of the *Vagina*, that it may grasp the *Penis* closely, and give greater Pleasure in the Time of *Coition* ; the Neck of the *Matrix* receives *Veins* and *Arteries* from the *Hypogastrick*, and the  
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*Hæmorrhoidal Vessels* ; those from the former are disposed of in its upper, and those from the latter in its lower Part, and join one with the other, and its *Nerves* are from the *Os Sacrum*. The *Matrix* serves two other grand Designs—as a Conduit to the *Menstrua*—and for a Passage to the *Fœtus*. The Figure of the *Matrix* is not much unlike a *Pear*, and is situated in the lower Part of the *Hypogastrium*, betwixt the *Bladder*, and the strait *Gut*, having the *Os Pubis*, as a Guard or Fence to it before, the *Os Sacrum* behind, and the *Ilium* on each Side, these form an *Oval*, not unlike a *Basin*, for it ; Women therefore in the Hips are bigger than Men, that whilst they are with Child the *Womb* may enlarge. The Mouth of the *Matrix* and *Vagina* joining together make what is called the *Os Tincæ* : It has *Veins* and *Arteries* from the *Hypogastrick* and *Spermatick Vessels*, whose larger *Ramifications* inosculate with one another, the *Artery*, with *Artery*, and *Vein*, with *Vein*, and the Branches of the *Matrix* with those of the *Os Tincæ*.

When the Time of *Accretion* nearly approaches, and the *Momentum* of the *Blood* being



being increased, the *Vessels* are distended and *ruptured monthly*, or nearly: The reason of this exact Period (I imagine) is not demonstratively known. \* The same *Evacuation* though mostly by *Urine*, the Men are subjected too, and rarely, (though I have known of some Instances, and one at this Time) by the *hæmorrhoidal Veins*, as *Sanctorius* observes. The *Nerves* are from the *Os Sacrum* and *Intercostals*. The *Matrix* is strongly secured by two Sorts of *Ligaments*, the first two are called *Ligamenta Lata*, and the two others *Ligamenta Rotunda*; the *Ligamenta Lata* are Productions, or a Continuation of the *Peritonæum* from the Sides of the *Matrix*. The *Ovaria* are fastened to the one End of them,

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and

\* Some Authors are of Opinion the Moon has its Influences, &c. But I apprehend if the Moon had any great Degree of Influence upon the Menstrual Flux, there would be a Uniformity observed, more or less, agreeable to the different Climates and Seasons of the Year, (and such Periods as the Lunar Motions prescribed,) which common Experience can evince to the contrary. Indeed the Moon has a prodigious Effect on the Fluids of a Lunatic, but of them, more or less at particular Seasons. But to the Curious, for a learned Account of the Increase or Decrease of the Sanguis, &c. I refer them to the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Friend's Emmenologia*.

and the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* run along the other. The *Ligamenta Rotunda* rise from the fore and lateral Part near the Bottom of the *Womb*, and pass in the Productions of the *Peritonæum*, through the *Rings* of the *oblique* and *transverse Muscles* of the *Abdomen*, to the *Os Pubis*, &c. The Women have four *spermatick Vessels* as the Men, the only Difference is, they are a great deal shorter. The *Artery* makes several Turnings and Windings as it goes down, and divides into two *Branches*. The smallest goes to the *Ovarium*, the largest divides into three more, of which one is bestowed upon the *Matrix*, another upon the *Vagina*, and the Third upon the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, and the *Ligaments* of the *Matrix*; and the same is observed in the *Vein*.

The *Ovaria* are tied about an Inch from the Bottom of the *Matrix*, by the *Ligamenta Lata*, which are fixed to the *Peritonæum* at the *Iliæ*, by the *spermatick Vessels*; and are near Half as large as the *Testicles* in Men; in the Young, these are very smooth, but in old Women very unequal, and wrinkled, and covered with two *Membranes*, the one proper, which adheres



adheres close to their Substance, and the other common from the *Peritonæum*, which covers all the *Spermatick Vessels*; their Substance is composed of *Fibres* and *Membranes*, and when impregnated, are conveyed into the *Matrix*, through the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*; besides the *Spermatick Vessels*, the *Ovaria* have *Nerves* from the *Intercostals*, and *Lymphaticks*, which empty themselves into the common *Recepticle*.

The *Tubæ Fallopianæ* are situated on the right, and left Side of the *Matrix*: They rise from the Bottom, by a narrow Beginning, and dilate in Form of a *Trumpet* to their Extremities, and then are contracted into a small *Membrane*, which looks as if it were torn at its Edges, therefore called *Morsus Diaboli*; their Substance is composed of two *Membranes* of the *Matrix*, and have *Veins*, *Arteries*, *Nerves*, and *Lymphaticks*, as the *Ovaria*.

Thus I have given a general and concise Idea of the Parts of *Generation* in both Sexes; yet I hope 'twill be instructive to those young Gentlemen who are just entering into the Knowledge of *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, *Physic*, &c.

I shall now not only attempt, in a concise, though intelligible Manner, to shew how the French *Pox* may be contracted, but how it may be cured both in its mild, and malign States ; with the various Consequences that follow, either the Malignity of the Disease, Ignorance, or delay of seeking Relief; all which, together with the Medicines, shall be ranged under proper Chapters, &c. and a few Cases shall be added which I have met with in Practice, to give a proper Idea of my Method of Cure.








C H A P. III.

*Of the Venereal Disease in General,  
&c.*

 **T**H E *Venereal Disease* being so common, and there being such a Multitude of Pretenders to its Cure, and so many miscarrying under their Hands, is a sufficient Apology for every Attempt that is made by any Gentleman, in a modest Manner, to shew how insinuating this *Matter* is, in the *Human Body*, and how the vulgar People are deceived by a Set of Pretenders, who through Poverty, Ignorance or Impudence are led to destroy as many of his Majesty's Subjects, as the *Small Pox* possibly can ; and Thousands of poor Children have Reason to Curse their Parents, and ten Times more so, these *ignorant Pretenders* ; to point out Scores of Instances of such villainous Proceedings, would be an easy Task, and

when done, what Satisfaction could arise from it? None! but rather to distress, and rack the Thoughts of Mankind. The ingenious Mr. Sharp makes this Observation, on the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, or as the French term that Sickness, *Maladies Vénériennes*, There is not perhaps in Surgery a more delicate Point than the proper Management of a *stubborn Gonorrhœa*, which continues to run in spite of all internal Methods of Cure. Under this Difficulty we have no Alternative: ASTRINGENT *Injections* must be employed, or the Case abandoned. Indeed we may have recourse to the *Bougie*; but as a *Bougie* requires great Length of Time to perfect the Cure, I believe few Patients would submit to it, unless *Injections* had first been found ineffectual; and in this Situation, I myself have used the *Bougie*. I shall make no Scruple to confess, that I have sometimes employed *astringent Injections*, but I do not recollect ever to have met with any Misfortune from them: It is true, I have always begun with weak *Injections*, and gradually increased their Strength, which no doubt may have greatly contributed to their Innocence.



cence. And the same *ingenious Gentleman*, Questions whether an *habitual Gleet*, that is suffered to run on, is not more likely to terminate in some painful *Disease* of the *Urethra*, than if it had been stoped by an *astringent Injection*, within the first *three Months* of its Appearance. I shall therefore endeavour to make this Art much easier to be understood, than at present; not that I pretend to Vie with the least of those *Authors*, who have already wrote on this Subject, but to bring the necessary Knowledge of it into a smaller Compass; flattering myself, if a Man will not, or by multiplicity of Business, cannot bestow a Week, or a Month, on reading the most famed *Authors* upon this Malady, he possibly may throw away two, or three Hours in reading this small Attempt, and if he should not reap the desired Advantage from it, he will however have this Satisfaction, that the Time lost is very inconsiderable, when put in Competition with a Month, or rather seven Years, which a critical Examination of the numberless *Authors*, who have wrote upon it would take up, and after all, only be perplexed with an innumerable Number

of Opinions and Suggestions, he will not be much the better for.

In the first Stage of this Disease, when there is a *Gleet*, 'tis called *Gonorrhæa*, and by some, though very few *Stillicidium*. \*

The Method of receiving this Infection, I think may be either—by *impure Embraces*—from *Pocky* Parents—and by sucking a Nurse who is infected. Some are of Opinion, it may be received by lying with an infected Person — by sitting on the same Seat in the Vault, — putting on the same Glove—or by wiping with the same Towel; but all these are merely imaginary, for I have bedded with a Gentleman more than a Month, wiped with him, eat and drank with him, and never found the least Symptom of it. These Pleas have been made Use of to deceive the Ignorant, and at the same Time to preserve a *Character*, for nine Hundred and Ninety-nine in a Thousand, I am persuaded is caught by Contaction, since the *Veneræal Virus* or *Venom* must certainly be of an *uncommon Efficacy*, that is capable of penetrating the *solid Skin*, and acting on it as a *Caustic*. But if the *Virus* falls on a Part not covered with real Skin,

\* Is a Dropping from the End of the *Penis*.



Skin, as the Inside of the *Privities* in Women, the *Glans* of the *Penis*, the Inside of the Prepuce, &c. though here the Malignity is not so bad as when it penetrates the *solid* Skin. The *Glans* of the *Penis* is of an admirable *Texture*, and is in the Extasy of the *Act* of *Venery* distended, and thereby its *nervous Papillæ* are endued with a Sensation of the most *exquisite* Pleasure. It consists of a Production of the *spongy Body* of the *Urethra*, continued to the End of the *emissary Passage*, where it folds back, and envelops the Extremities of the *Corpora Cavernosa Penis*, forming an eminent Termination at the *Corona Glandis*. This *Texture* of the *Glans*, must therefore be the same with that of the Body of the *Urethra*: Whence it follows, that the *Blood* running by the *Arteries*, and its return by the *Veins* being impeded by the Pressure of the *libidinous Muscles*, on the *Bulb* of the *Urethra*, lying under the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, it may be filled and distended almost to bursting. This happens only in the *Act* of *Venery*, in which Circumstance it becomes very much inflamed: But immediately upon the *Emission* of the *Semen*, it grows *flaccid*, and being  
at

at that Instant extremely *spongy*, it easily *sucks* into its *Cells*, (now just emptied,) any thing that is capable of penetrating its hot *Superficies*. *Herman Boerhaave* says, a small Degree of Malignity is capable of passing the *scarf Skin*, and where-ever the Eye is sharp enough to discern the State of the Part that is first affected, a *red Spot* will always be perceived, not unlike the first Appearance of the *Small Pox* or *Measles*, or a *Flea-bite*: The Patient feels a *slight Itching* there, and a troublesome Heat, but nothing that can be called Pain. But the Reader must here observe, this *red Spot* is not a certain Criterion of a *Venereal Infection*, since lying with a Woman just before or after the *Catamenial Flux*, \* will often produce the same *Spot*. Hence we learn, why the *Contagion* so often seizes this Part; and why the *fungous Substance* of the *Glans* is frequently so full of the *Matter* described above, that it will *transude* by a slight Pressure of it. It appears, there is a Communication between the *Head* of the *Penis*, and the Part that is situate immediately under the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, by means of the *spongy Body* of the *Urethra*; and the Whole is but

\* Or when she has a malignant *fluor Albus*, &c.



but one and the same *cellulous Body* continued; and the *Superficies* of these *Cells* is constantly smeared over with an *unctious Humor* to *lubricate* it. The other Part, which, together with the *spongiuous Body* of the *Urethra*, goes to the Formation of the *Glans*, is a numerous Range of *nervous Papillæ*, endued with an exquisite Sense, which are disposed in orderly *Strata* all over the Surface of the *spongiuous Body*, from the *Corona Glandis*, to the *Orifice* of the *Urethra*. Thus is the external Surface of the *Glans*, surrounded intirely with *Nerves*, the true Instruments both of *Pleasure* and *Pain*; and these are immediately under the very fine outward *Membrane*.

If therefore the *Venereal Virus* once gets through the fine *External Membrane* of the *Glans*, and eats away this *Membrane*, the *Papillæ* will then be left quite bare. The Pain in this case is intollerable; and the tender *cellulous Membrane* being once destroyed by the *Venereal Poison*, the unconfin'd *Papillæ* form *Excrescences*, which are what we call *Venereal Warts*, (a bad Symptom,) mostly about the *Corona Glandis*, the *Papillæ* being more numerous there than  
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elsewhere, which, *impede* the Motion of the *Prepuce*; and should *acrid* or *irritating Medicines*, such as *Corrosives*, *Ægyptiacum*, *Vitriol*, *Lunar Caustic*, &c. be applied to these naked *nervous Papillæ*, an *Inflammation*, and perhaps a *Priapism* of the whole *Penis* would be the Consequence, attended with most bitter *cruciating* Pains; and therefore in a Case of this Nature *Emollients*, *Laxatives*, *Moisteners*, *Anodynes*, &c. and *promoters of Perspiration* are very safe and proper *Remedies*. This fine *Membrane* is a Production of the *internal Cuticle* of the *Prepuce* over the *Corona Glandis*, it is expanded over its whole Surface, as well as over the *Skin* of the *Prepuce*; and in the very same Manner it covers the whole *Skin* of the *Penis*, making a Communication between the *scarf Skin* and the Superficies of the *Glans*. Whence 'tis worth Notice, that *malignant Ulcers* of the *Penis* have affected the *Glans*; and *Sores* on the *Glans*, have communicated their *Taint* to the *external Body* of the *Penis*, which shews us how wonderful and extraordinary is the Scope of Nature, in producing so many *various* Mischiefs from one and the same *Venom*,  
mixed



mixed with the Fat of the Body, and acting in different Parts of it. By this the *Marrow* of the *Bones*, the *Substance* of which is *Oleous*, is soon corrupted, and becomes *Putrid*, *Virulent*, &c. for as there is no way for the *Venom* to discharge itself, and the *Vessels* are here extremely *Tender*, and as I before observed the *Humors* intirely *Oleous*, the whole Contents of the *Bones* must quickly become *Putrid*. The *Vessels* which were by Nature appointed to convey the *Vital Fluid* or *Liquid* from the *Periosteum*, through the *Bone*, and reposit it in its *Cavity*, are now *corroded*, and can *furnish* or *separate* no more; and the *Oleous* Fat circulates no longer, which was wont to be poured out from the *Marrow*, between the *Laminæ* of the *Bones*, or conveyed back by the proper *Vessels* belonging to the *Periosteum*: But now a fætid and *rancid Humor* takes its Place, *corrupting* and *destroying* all it meets with: Whence the *Bones* becomes *carious*, and their *Lamellæ* cleave to one another; and the *Periosteum* which adheres naturally to the *Bone* is *inflamed*, distended and eaten through, and is attacked with strong *acute Pains*, especially in the

*Evenings,*

*Evenings*, whence follow either *Gummi*, *Tophus*, or *Exostosis*, and then very often the like *Corruption* seizes on all the circum-ambient Parts, being mostly communicated by the *Membrana Adiposa*, whose *Cells*, even to the *Skin*, are all *inflated*, *tumid* and *fungous*, and at last in the most shocking Manner form *fistulous*, *fetid*, *ichorous*, and generally *incurable Ulcers*.

The *Bones* as I before observed were nourished from their *Periosteum*, and therefore it follows, that if the *Periosteum* be destroyed, the *Bones* will soon become Lifeless, their Fat will *putrify*, and produce a *Caries*; of this Sort are the *Bones* of the *Palate* and *Nose*, which are generally the First attacked, the *Vomer* and *Ethmoides*, the *spongy Bones* of the *Nose*, *Unguis*, *Larynx*, *Planum*, &c. and all the *Bones* of the *Orbit*, the *Laminae* of the *Os Maxillæ Superioris Cavi*, the *Apophyses* of the *Os Sphæroides*, the under *Lamina* of the hollow *Sinus* of the *Os Frontis*, &c. as also the *Femoris Tibia*, *Fibula*, *Tarsus*, *Metatarsus*, and to sum up all, perhaps every *Bone* in the



the *Human Body* is liable to be distressed by the *venomous Particles* of this *subtle Matter*.

I will in the next Chapter take a little Notice of the first Stage of a *Gonorrhæa*, and in the succeeding, the *Treatment* of a *confirmed Pox*.





## C H A P. IV.

*Of a Venereal Gonorrhæa.*

THE first Stage of a *Gonorrhæa* is a gentle *Running* at the End of the *Penis*. The Seat of it is generally imagined to be in the *Prostrate* \* *Gland*, when the *contagious Matter* being drawn up, in a direct Course into the *Lacunæ* at the Time when the Parts grow flaccid, it is there stopt by the *viscid Humor*, which is by degrees corrupted into the same Malignity and Nature with the first *contagious Matter*, and in a very short Time becomes more *Acrimonious*, *irritates*, and *inflames* this sensible *Membrane*, where acting as a strong *Stimulus*,

\* But it is generally found to be in the *Lacunæ* or in the *Odoriferæ*, so named by the ingenious and accurate *Anatomist* Mr. *Cowper*.



*lus*, it increases the Discharge of the *mucilaginous Mucus* (and probably a little purulent Matter with it) into the *Urethra*, which in a natural State is designed to *Lubricate* and defend the *Coats*, from the *Acrimony* of the *Urine*; but the Parts being now *inflamed*, the *Nerves* of the *Fibres* are stretched and hindered of their *proper Mucus*, and thereby the *Acrimony* of the *Urine*, as it passes through the *Urethra*, excites, greater, or less, (in Proportion to the *Malignity*,) an intollerable burning Pain.

I shall here observe the vile Absurdity which the Vulgar in general entertain, that either Man or Woman that is Clap'd, free themselves by lying with a sound Person, when every *Act* of *Venery*, more or less, increases the *Malignity*; nay an *Erection* of the *Penis* is hurtful in a Degree, by distending the *Urethra*, and so enlarging the *Ulcers*, whereby the *Virus* insinuates itself more deeply. And 'tis possible a Man may be Clap'd by *Copulating* with a *Woman*, and she not Clap'd at *that* Time; I say 'tis possible, because the *Woman* might be *sine Infectione* an Hour or two before, and between that Time and the Time of

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*Copulating*

*Copulating* with this *Man*, she might receive the Embraces of an *impure One*, and he might leave some of the *virulent Pus*, in the *Wrinkles*, &c. of the *Vagina*; which had not, nor could it have had Time to shew itself to her by any *Symptoms*, because of its *recency*; and here it may be possible, though very improbable, he may take it from her, or which is most likely *share* it between them; for the Possibility of being *infected*, not intirely depending so much on the *Quantity* of the *malignant purulent Pus* inhibited, as on the *Virulency* or *Carroсивeness* of it.

It is observed by several *Authors*, but I shall only mention that learned and truly judicious one Doctor *Freind*, who observes, the *Fluor Albus* since it proceeds from the *uterine Glands*, easily breaks forth, if the *Orifices* of the *Glands* are something too open; which indeed nothing can more readily *seperate* than a *Plenitude* of *Humors*. Therefore as often as the *Menses* return, the *Fluor* is always suppressed; because the *Plethora* at the *Glands* is diminished: From which respite it is distinguished, whether this Disease be *Idiopathic* or *Symptomatic*.

Thus



Thus the *Menses* being restrained, a *Fluor Albus* arises from a Redundancy of *Blood*; which is not only evinced by Reason, but confirmed also by Experience. It is to be observed, that those *Women*, in whom the *Fluor Albus* flows more copiously, are less afflicted with the other *Symptoms*, which usually follow upon a *Suppression* of the *Menses*. In some also the *Fluor Albus* is found to precede, and as it were to supply the Place of the *Menses*.

Some are of an Opinion that a *Gonorrhœa Flux* will discharge itself during the *Lunar Terms*, as well as at another Time, and is a just *Criterion* of judging it to be a *Venereal Flux*; but herein I must beg leave to deliver my Sentiments freely, and declare myself quite of a contrary Opinion in *three Fourths* of the *Uterine Fluors*, &c. and as this is the only *Criterion* we have prescribed us, by many ingenious *Authors*, to judge a modest *Woman* by, and dis-rank her from amongst the common *Harlots*, &c. we ought to be extremely careful, lest we *Censure* the *Virtuous* with the *Immodest*, for I have seen several Cases where this *Criterion* hath fail'd, and one in Particular, which for the Sake

of the Curious, I will give a short Account of, at the End of the Book with the other Cases.

I persuade myself Numbers of Women (that ever were *afflicted* with the Disorder) can attest there is a *Fluor Mucus* discharg'd during the *menstrual Term*, though perhaps not in that large Quantity; yet a white *slimy Mucus* is easily to be discovered, which is occasioned by a *Plenitude* of *Humors* in the *Uterine Glands*; and if we observe, the thin Women are for the most Part afflicted with this weakening Disorder; and I apprehend the Reason of it to be from their having a greater *Plenitude*; and of Course a larger Flow of *Humors* falls to the *Matrix*, and what is not discharged by the Rupturing of the small *Blood-Vessels*, at the *lunar* or *menstrual Flux*, is discharged by the above mentioned *Uterine Glands*.

A *Gonorrhæa Gleet* cannot be in the *Fallopian Tubes*, by reason of their shutting so very close, *Post coitum*, that they will not admit of any thing (easily) to pass from them: But rather in the *Vagina*, that Part being very lax and spread all over with *Mucus Glands*, which are eroded, by the *Venerereal Poison*, so as to emit a *Liquor*,  
and



and with that a *corrupt Humor*, which constitutes a *Clap* or *Gonorrhæa*; and therefore a *Fluor Gleet*, in a *plethoric Habit* of Body, may be expected (in a Degree) as well as a *Gonorrhæa*; which is allowed I believe by every Author.

*Hippocrates* in several Places remarks, in a *menstruous Suppression*, there is often a *Dripping* of *Urine*, which he deduces from a *Plethora*. For when the *Blood-Vessels*, which are inserted in the *Bladder*, are greatly distended, they so compress the *Nerves* that the *Spirits* are much more sparingly and difficultly derived in the *motive Fibres*: Whence a smaller Force in the *Muscle* for throwing forth the *Urine*. And when a *Suppression* of the *Catamenial Purgation* is stopt in a *Plethoric*, and unbreeding *Woman*, a *Fluor Albus* generally supplies the Loss of the common *Female Sluice* of *Nature*, which being greatly tainted and visiated with sharp irritating *Humors*, often occasions not only a nasty purulent *Discharge*, much like the *Gonorrhæa gleety Pus*, but does also excoriate the *Uterine Glands*, *Vagina*, &c. and indeed every Part it touches, that is not covered with a real *Skin*, such as the *Priveties*, &c. and I once knew

of a young Lady of a *plethoric Habit* who had her Thighs near the *Labia Pudenda* entirely *excoriated* before she had Courage to make her Complaint known; and though afterwards her *monthly Courses* were procured, to *facilitate* a speedy and happy Cure of the *Fluor*, yet for several Months her *Fluor* continued to *Flow sine Intermissione*, only not quite so much when she had her *Courses* as at another *Time*.

And to make one Observation more, there are several *Ladies*, who have had, more or less, after *Child-bearing*, a *fluor* Discharge at all Times, which I hope will be *sufficient* to overset a *positive Rule*, or at least to *Caution* every young *Practitioner* from a too *florid Determination*, lest a *virtuous Person* should be *Censured*, and his *prognostic Skill* demonstrates his great Ignorance: but this by way of *Digression*.

The *Gonorrhæa Matter*, though at its first *Secretion*, is perfectly *pellucid*, yet by stagnating with the Heat of the Part, and Action of the *Virus*, soon corrupts into a nasty *green, yellow, fatty Discharge*; whereas when the genuine *Mucus* is examined in its natural, and pure State, before 'tis corrupted, it is clear, ropy, &c. and may be  
drawn



drawn into Threads. Hence we may truly judge when the *Virulency* of the *Matter* is gone of, *viz.* when the *Matter*\* discharged begins to appear *Ropy*, &c. without that *greenish purulent Colour*: This *Flux*, or purulent Evacuation ought to be promoted for some Time, to discharge the *virulent Particles* lodged, either in the *Prostatæ*, *Odoriferæ* or *Lacunæ*; which may be done with Ease and Safety, by only observing the following Medicines regularly.

R. Pil. Merc. ʒj. formantur xij.

Three of these to be taken every Night, and in the Morning ten Grains of Fl. Sulph. which will not only prevent the *Mercury fixing*, but promote the Discharge at the *Penis*, having a strong deterfive Quality belonging to it; or the following *Bolus* may be given over Night, with the same Quantity of fl. Sulph. in the succeeding Morning.

R. Merc. Sext. Dec. Subl. pp. gr. iij.  
 ocul. cancr. pp. gr. vij. Syr. Balf.  
 q. f. f. Bol.

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\* Or rather a secreted *Mucus*.

Sometimes, when the Infection is fixed on the *Glands*, and a proper Discharge must be had, for a Week, Fortnight, &c. (more, or less,) I generally give the following *Electuary*, ordering at the same Time to forbear eating all corned, or salted Meats, high Soops or Gravies, red Wine and spirituous Liquors, but rather, roasted Veal, Lamb, Rabbit, Chicken, &c. using also, at the Time of taking them moderate Exercise, and if possible, to forbear Riding, for I am satisfied the great Character Astringent Electuaries, Injections, &c. have acquired in the Cure of *Gonorrhæas*, arose from nothing more than an Inflammation either in the Urethra, Prepuce, Glands, Membranes, or occasioned by violent Exercises, as Riding, Jumping, &c. or by Drinking plentifully of red Wine, Brandy, &c. by which Means the monopolising Quacks have Impudence and Ignorance enough to cure them for obstinate *Gonorrhæas*. When the Regimen only, which they are to observe, would perform a radical Cure. Not but Astringent Medicines are very serviceable, when properly Administred,



nistred; nevertheless it stands to Reason and Common Sense, that Astringent Medicines, will not have the same Effect as Carthartics, Diuretics, Deterfives, &c. thereby the Venereal Virus may be shut up in the Membranous Cells; and for a Time a radical Cure is presumed by the Quack to be performed, while a regular Practitioner can have Sagacity enough to pronounce the Cure only Palliative, and the Patient sooner or later, will not only receive *excruciating Pains* in his Limbs, but a Caries in the Bones, which too often terminate in the most painful Deaths.

R. Pil. Merc. ʒj. fl. Sulph. ʒv. Elect.  
 Cariocost. ʒß. Sal. Diuret. ʒj. Nitre  
 Purifs. Pulv. ʒiij. Syr. Pectorale q.  
 f. f. Electuarium de quo capt. Q. N.  
 M. omne Nocte.

At the Conclusion of this *Electuary*, the *mucilaginous* Discharge generally appears inclinable to a *whitish* Hue, and begins to be a little *Ropy*, and the Quantity rather lessened.

When

When this is the Case, nothing more is wanting than to stop this *Gleet*, or Weakness, occasioned by the tainted *Matter*, irritating, and excoriating the *Prostatae*, *Lacunæ*, &c. and perverting the genuine *Mucus* by using the following Medicines or Injections.

R. Conf. Ros. Rubr. ʒvj. Ocul. Cancr. pp. ʒij. Pulv. Sang. Draconis ʒiij. Sal. Prunella ʒß. Balf. Peru ʒiß. Syr. Pectorale *quantum sufficit fiat Electuarium.*

The Quantity of a *Nutmeg* Morning and Evening, and twice in the Day-time.

Vel

R. Flos. Sulph. Purifs. ʒß. Sang. Draconis Pulv. Sal. Nitr. Purifs. Pulv. aa. ʒiij. Syr. Caryophil. quant. *Suff. ft. Electuarium.*

To be taken as above; or the following Injection. But great Care ought to be had, lest the *morbific Matter* has not been sufficiently cleans'd of.

R. Balf.



℞. Bals. Copoib. Polychrest: (in Vitel. Ovi.) Solut. āā, ʒβ. Spt. Vini Camp. ʒiii. Aq. Calcis vel Argent. Viv. ʒi. m.f. Injectio in Urethram ter in Die, till the *Running* is stopt.

This Practice may be followed with greater Safety when the Seat of the Disease is either in the *Lacunæ*, or *Odoriferæ* Glands, than when in the *Prostratæ*. Several Cases I have annexed to this Book to illustrate the Method of curing all the different Sorts of *Gonorrhæas*, either in the *Prostratæ*, *Lacunæ*, *Odoriferæ*, &c.

During a *Gonorrhæa* Discharge there is generally an Obstruction in the *Passage* of the *Urethra*, which often creates great *Pain* in *Urining*; this is for the most Part attributed to several Causes.—A *Constriction* of a Portion of the *Urethra*;—an *Inflammation*; —*Callous Cicatrices* of former *Ulcers*; —a *Caruncle*, or *Carnosities*, *Excrescencies*, &c. which have arisen from former *Ulcers*;—*Ulcerations* at the Extremities of the *Excretory Ducts* of the *Prostratæ*;—*Vesiculæ Seminales* and the *Glands* of the *Urethra*, or *Cowper's Glands*, called *Glandulæ*  
Odo-

*Odoriferæ* ;—a spongy Enlargement of the *Verumontanum*, or of the *Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ* ;—a *Schirrus* of the *Prostratæ*, or *Vesiculæ Seminales* : but I am satisfied, from a Number of Cases which I have met with in Practice, it arises generally from no other Cause than the *Gonorrhæa* Matter, that being in its mild State a vast deal thicker than the *mtucilaginous Mucus*, or *Fluid*, which is by *Nature* appointed to lubricate and defend the *Coats* against the *sharp Acrimony* of the *Urine*.

This gleety Discharge, from its *Virulency*, *erodes* the small Mouths of the *Ducts*, which are constantly distilling a *mucus Liquor*, as I before observed, and creates an *Inflammation* ; which thickening, (is what I call *morbific Matter*) to the Consistence of genuine *Semen* ; and lying upon the Coat of the *Urethra*, is strongly gum'd thereto ; which occasions that Difficulty, and sometimes a total Obstruction of making *Urine*, till such time as an *emollient Decoction* is injected, or a *leaden Probe*, *Bougie*, &c. is passed beyond the obstruction ; or a sufficient Quantity of *lubricating Diuretics* with *Sal Nitre*, are taken to dis-unite the thicken'd or gleety Matter ; for indeed while the

*Urethra*



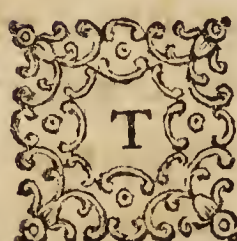
*Urethra* is full of any thick *Mucus*; as for Instance the *Semen* in an un-affected Person, the *Urine* will be obstructed till such time the *Urethra* be squeez'd by the Finger and Thumb, and is greatly freed of it; this seems the more rational when we consider the opposite and dis-uniting Qualities of the *purulent Matter*, *mucilaginous Mucus*, and pure *Semen* with *Urine*, for neither the *Matter*, *Mucus*, *Semen*, &c. will stand an Incorporation with *Urine*, any more than *Oil* with *Water*; and to put them together without using any Art, there will be no Uniformity; the *Matter*, &c. will remain entire by itself, and its being heavier than *Urine*, will, if put into it, sink to the Bottom.





## C H A P. V.

*Of a Venereal or Seminal Gleet,  
occasioned by a Pollutio Sui, &c.*

 HIS seminal Weakness is occasion'd, either by a *Pollutio sui*, or by irritating Particles of the morbid Matter of a *Gonorrhœa*.

The Fountain of this melancholly Disease, is the *Vesiculæ seminales*, the *Prostratæ*, or *Corpus Glandulosum*, which is a conglomerate Gland situated at the Neck of the Bladder; the *Vasa Deferentia* pass through its Substance, which is vesicular. The Glands (which like small Grains lie upon the *Vesicles*) separate a clear Fluid, which is kept in the *Vesicles*, till Coition, and is carried into the Beginning of the *Urethra* by a Dozen, or thereabouts of excretory Ducts; which open about the Orifices of the *Vasa Deferentia*; here it is the Mouths of the excretory Ducts, the *Vasa Deferentia*, and the *Prostrate Glands* are corroded by an irritating Humor, from a mix'd purulent and fluid *Gonorrhœa Matter*. The  
sper-



*Spermatick Vessels*, in healthy People, are constantly (more or less) carrying *Blood* to the *Testicles*, *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and the *Prostratæ*, and they separate such Part of it as is most proper for *Semen*.

The *Vasa Deferentia* make within the *Tunica Vaginalis* several Turnings and Windings, and then proceed with (as has been before observed in the Chapter of the Parts of *Generation* in Men) the *Vesiculæ seminales*, which indeed open into them, where they come close to one another, and pass through the *Prostratæ*, and open into the *Urethra*, a little below the Neck of the Bladder, where each *Orifice* has a *spongy* Border called *Caput Gallinaginis*; which hinders the involuntary Running of the *Seed*.

The *morbific Matter* of a *Gonorrhæa* being lodged in those Parts in the Act of *Coition*, they *corrode* and destroy the Mouths of the little *excretory Duets*, *Prostratæ*, *Vasa Deferentia*, &c. by which means the contracting Powers of the *Vasa Deferentia*, &c. are destroyed, and as fast as the *Semen* is brought hither, 'tis passed off through the *Urethra* to the End of the *Penis*; in this Case this *Matter* must be *eradicated*; or, 'till it is, there can be

no just Reason to expect a Cure; for tho' the Running is stopt, either by *astringent Injections*, or *astringent Medicines*, &c. yet there will be no Cure; but the *Virus* will *insinuate* itself by the *Laws of Circulation*, into some other Part, or perhaps all over the *Body*: which, when'tis got to such a length 'tis called the *Pox*, and must be treated quite different to a *Gonorrhæa*; therefore, only to remove a Disease, without eradicating it, is to draw on a worse Disorder to some other Parts of the Body, which to an honest Man wou'd be detested.

The Method of curing a *Gonorrhæa*, and a common *Gonorrhæa* Running, may be seen by turning to the Chapter where I have spoken of the Management of them; but if that should fail, the Method I shall hereafter observe in the Cure of that detestable Complaint, commonly called *Pollutio Sui*, will finally answer in *Venereal Weaknesses* or *Gleets*, where the *venomous* Particles are intirely expelled.

This, (*Pollutio Sui*) is a Weakness, not caus'd by a *Gonorrhæa* nor by frequent *Copulation* with a Woman, but from a hateful Pollution of themselves; there are various



ous Methods made use of to obtain an *Emission*, as *Friction*, *Squeezing*, &c. these and many others are too frequently practised by those who are called the sober Part of Mankind, to prevent the Consequences of lying with lewd Women ; but surely these Gentlemen are not sensible of the destructive Part; they are acting upon their own Health, Constitutions, &c.

The frequent Abuses of this Kind, prove every destructive to the Procreation of Children; for if they marry, the genital Parts are so prodigiously weakened, as not to permit an *Erection* a Quarter of a Minute, before the *Seed* is emitted ; nay I have known several in my Practice not long enough to enter the *Labia Pudenda*, before they have lost their *Semen*; and others (having been so much weakened) have had only the *Semen* to flow : In this shocking Condition many People are obliged to live till they are drained to Death.

The Cure of this Complaint has been greatly sought after, but I believe none at present have been so happy to find an absolute *Specific* for it; and yet Scores of *Empirics* have boasted of their never failing *Nos-trums*—*Viper Drops*, *Broths*, &c. *Jellies*,  
E and

and nourishing Food, have had a great run, and sometimes have done a little Service, if not to the Abatement of the Discharge, yet to the *Strengthening* of the Patient; but what are all Palliatives without a radical Cure.

Suppose a Pipe underground should burst, and the Water insinuates itself through the Earth; and I, in order to stop it, only ram down the Earth, without stopping the Hole of the Pipe; this would perhaps keep the Water in for a Time, but I should soon Experience my Folly: and perhaps at its second *Rupture*, it would *flow* with a greater *Impetuosity* than it did at first—Thus it is with this Disorder, the sooner the Cause is removed, the greater is the Probability of Success; and therefore to strike at the very Beginning, or the real Cause of this Running, is the most rational Method of obtaining the desired End: which I apprehend may be done, by a careful Use of the proper *Medicines*, *Methods*, &c.

The *Semen* hath not only a *spirituous* Part in its Composition, but several others; of which I shall only observe that of a *glutinous*, or *mucus* Nature; this, with the *mu-  
cilaginous Mucus*, keep the Parts *lubrified*  
and



and prevent them (when they are so much weakened) ever coming into their proper Tones, unless strong *Astringents*, *Corroborants*, &c. are administered.

And to accomplish this, I must recede from all the Principles, of those Gentlemen, who have laid down such Rules of Diet, and Medicines, as not only create a Propensity, or a greater Quantity of Seed; but the Quantity of Blood likewise: such as *Jellies*, *Broths*, *Vipers*, *Viper Drops*, &c. These (as I before observed) in my humble Opinion, rather increase the Complaint, than diminish it——The Patient ought to be kept low, now and then drink a Glass of red Wine, Brandy, or Rum and Water, instead of Beer; and to abstain from every invigorating Thing in general: and in the Course of the Cure, Bleeding two or three Times in the Arm, to lessen the *Momentum* of the Blood. And the following Electuary taking;

R. Terra Japon. Flor. Balauft. Pulv.  
 āā 3j. Cort. Peruv. Opt. 3iij. Rad.  
 Gent. 3ij. Liq. Laud. Syd. 3ß.  
 Camph. 3ß. Syr. e Meconio quant.  
 Suffic. fiat Elect.

The Quantity of a Nutmeg to be taken Morning and Evening ; and Twenty-five, or Thirty of the following Drops at Eleven in the Forenoon, and Four in the Afternoon, in a Glass of red Wine ; which, together with the above Electuary, ought to be taken for a Month or six Weeks.

R. Balf. Polychest. ʒj Elix. Vitriolj. ʒiij.  
M.

And when the Parts are prodigiously relaxed, the following *Fotus* will render great Relief, by fomenting the *Penis*, *Os Pubis*, *Scrotum*, *Perinaum*, &c.

R. Flor. Balauft. Rub. ʒj. Fol. Abfinth.  
Rom. Mi. coque in aqua font. lbij.  
ad lbifs. deinde adde Vin. Rub. et  
Gallic. āā ʒiv. M. fiat *Fotus*.——

And it may not be amiss in malignant Cases to use this Injection.

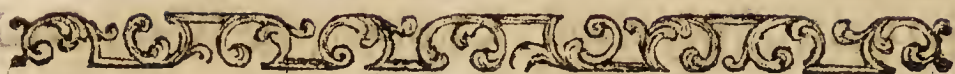
R.



R. Balf. Polychest. Capivi. (in Vitel Ovi)  
Solut. aa. ʒij. Troch. Alb. Rh. ʒij.  
Sacchr. Saturni ʒj. Spt. Sal. Arm. ʒiij.  
Aq. Ros. Dam. ʒxij. M. fiat Injectio.

This to be injected gently, as far into the *Urethra*, as a *Syringe*, which has a *long Pipe*, will convey it, every Night and Morning; and by a strict Observance of these efficacious *Medicines*, I am persuaded the Cure may be compleated, either in a *Gonorrhæa* *Gleet*, or *Pollutio Sui*; and most certainly, where the Patient can have an Opportunity of Bathing in the Salt Water; having had an Opportunity of experiencing this Method, in several Cases very happily.





## C H A P. VI.

*The Nature and Treatment of a  
Confirmed Pox.*



THE Lues Venerea Maligna, is a terrible Disorder, occasioned, as Hoffman observes, &c. by a Gonorrhœa, or Chancres being too soon stop'd, and dried up; and the indiscreet Use of astringent Medicines, *Injections*, &c. before the *Virus* is run'd off; or discharged by the Assistance of proper *Detersives*, &c. and *Chancres* expeditiously dried up, before the Venom is radically expelled, often produces a *Gonorrhœa*; and a *Gonorrhœa* too soon dried, as often produces *Bubo's*; and dispersing a *Bubo*, very often brings on a *Gonorrhœa Gleet*, or rather (sometimes) which is worse, the *Lues*.

When the malignant *Virus* gets into the *Mass of Blood*, it soon declares itself to be  
an



an Enemy, by creating a universal *Fermentation, Corruption, &c.* and destroying, not only that Part of the *Body*, which is denominated *Sarcology*, but even every other Part of the *Body*, as *Splanchnology, Myology, Angiology,* and *Osteology*. Whence often follow *Mortificinum*.

The *Venereal Virus* must be expell'd, or there can be no Cure, or rather, no *radical one*; for tho' its *malignant Particles* are greatly destroy'd, by the Use of gentle *Mercurials, Guaiacum, Sudorifics, &c.* yet if there is any of the *Venom* left in the *Blood, Fluids, &c.* it will meet and unite together, and cause great Mischief again; perhaps to the total Destruction of the *Invalid*.

*Mercury*, tho' it *inflames*, and is rather *prejudicial*, and *mischievous* in the *first*, and *second Seat* of a *Gonorrhœa*, (being no true, but rather an *Anti-specific* to the *Virus*,) yet removes its *virulent Effects*, by *dissolving the Tenacity* of the *Fluids, &c.* and by *evacuating* them, most probably the *Virus* will pass off at the same time.

There are some Sort of *Empirics*; who dare, at all Adventures, to exhibit strong *astringent Injections, &c.* in all

*Stages, Seats, Degrees, &c. of Gonorrhæas,* without ever regarding the *vile mischievous* Consequences, they are exposing their credulous Benefactors to, or having one Remorse of *Conscience* after.

The *Pox* is either *topical*, when the *Infection* is confined only to some particular Part; or *universal*, when it has spread itself through the *whole Habit* of the *Body*.

The *Lues* may be contracted without a *Gonorrhæa-Gleet*; by the *contagious Matter* being *absorbed* through the *Skin* of the *Præpuce\**, without ever entering the *Urethra*;  
for

\* The Use of the *Præputium* is to keep the *Glans* soft and moist, that in the *Act* of *Copulation*, it may have greater Sense of *Pleasure*. M. *Jean Palsin* observes thus,

Le prépuce est un redoublement des enveloppes de la verge, c'est-à-dire de la peau de l'épiderme; ce repli qui est fort lâche, couvre & découvre le gland avec facilité. Le retranchement de cette partie, soit qu'il se fasse à l'occasion de quelque maladie, ou par devoir de Religion, comme chez les Juifs & chez les Mahométans, est appelé circoncision. Il a si peu d'entendûe en quelques sujets, que leur gland se trouve toujours découvert. Il se trouve quelquefois attaché au gland par défaut de confirmation, & la séparation de cette coherence demande toute la dextérité d'un habile dissectionneur, afin d'éviter également de blesser le prépuce & le gland.

Cette



for the *poisonous Virus*, mixing with the *Juices* of the *Body*, will *coagulate* them ; and from which *Coagulation*, arises *hard Tumors*: which sometimes *ulcerate*, and are called *Chancres* ; and from these *Chancres*, often proceed the *Lues*, or great *Pox*.

The *malignant Virus* getting into the *Mass* of *Blood*, causes a *serous Discharge* by *Perspiration*; which, as it passes through the *Membranes*, creates *vagous Pains*, not unlike the  
Rheu-

Cette coherence peut aussi arriver acccidentellement ensuite de l'opération du paraphymosis, ou à l'occasion des ulceres veneriens: car si l'on neglige d'interposer quelque chose entre le prépuce & le gland, jusqu'à ce que les playes & les ulceres ayent été cicatrisez, le prépuce & le gland ne manquent pas de se coller, & pour lors la dèunion n'en est pas difficile à faire, parce que la coherence n'est pas totale, mais seulement à l'endroit des cicatrices, des playes ou des ulceres.

Quand l'extrèmité du prépuce est si étroite qu'elle ne permet pas au gland de se dècouvrir, cette étroitesse donne lieu à une maladie que les Grecs ont appelée phymosis. La constriction du prépuce est un défaut de conformation, ou un Vice accidentel, à l'occasion des ulceres veneriens, des veruës ou des ordures qui s'engendrent sous le prépuce à ceux qui n'ont pas soin de le dècouvrir, ce qui donne lieu à l'inflammation & à la tension de ces parties. L'usage des caustiques dont on se sert pour toucher les chancres veneriens, ou pour consumer les veruës y peut aussi causer l'inflammation,  
que

Rheumatism, but generally termed *Wandering Pains*, and also by some, *Nocturnal*; but then the *Serosities*, *Virus*, &c. run along the *Periosteum*, which is very *nervous*, and *extravasating*, prick the *Membranes*, and so immediately upon being warm in Bed, produce the *real Nocturnal Pains*.

Sometimes, there is a large Quantity of the *venereal Virus*, in the *Mass of Blood*; which discharges itself upon the whole  
*Skin*

que l'on peut appaiser par les mêmes remèdes que l'on employe pour guérir les autres inflammations en quelqu' autre partie qu'elles arrivent, ou en fendant le prépuce quand les accidens s'augmentent à un point de menacer la partie de gangrene, & c'est ce qu'on appelle l'opération du phymosis. Pour lors on fait la section du prépuce au lieu d'élection ou de nécessité, selon les diverses circonstances qui accompagnent la maladie. On la fait dans le lieu de nécessité, lorsque le phymosis succede à un ou plusieurs ulcères veneriens: car pour lors il faut faire l'incision à l'endroit des Ulcères, & quelquefois même on est obligé de faire plusieurs incisions, afin d'entendre plus promptement la partie malade.

Quand le phymosis est naturel, cette incision se fait au lieu d'élection. Quelques-uns se contentent de couper le prépuce au-dessus du gland, par une seule incision; mais parce que cette incision faite au-dessus du gland, laisse une Longue peau pendante au-dessous, qui rend la partie difforme, d'autres coupent le prépuce de côté & d'autre par une double incision: mais dans  
quelque



*Skin*, in *Spots*, *Scabs*, *Tetters*, &c. and at other Times, the *Virus* coagulates, or thickens the Juices in the glandulous, as also in the muscular Parts of the *Flesh*; and so produce *Nodes*, &c. and when the *Virus* mixes with the *Succus Ossicularis*, it coagulates; which adhering to a *Bone*, Matter is accumulated, and growing hard, large *Protuberances* of the *Bone* are raised; which are call'd *Exostoses*,  
and

quelque endroit qu'on coupe le prépuce, on s'y prend pour faire l'incision de la maniere suivante.——

Quand une coherence entre le prépuce & le gland accompagne le phymosis, on commence par faire une petite incision à l'extrémité du prépuce, puis on pince un des angles de cette incision, pendant qu'un serviteur saisit l'autre avec des pincettes; l'Opérateur sèpare adroitement la coherence avec un scalpel, observant de couper plutôt du gland que de prépuce. Après l'opération il faut traiter la division comme une playe simple, empêchant par l'interposition de petits linges deliez imbus de quelque liqueur desiccative, que les parties divisées ne se reprennent. Si le phymosis est accidentel, il faut traiter les ulcres diversement, selon leurs differents caractères.

Il arrive aussi quelquefois que l'ouverture du prépuce est si étroite quand le phymosis est naturel, que le malade ne peut uriner qu'avec beaucoup de peine, & que l'on ne peut faire passer aucun instrument tranchant sous le prépuce, comme je l'ai vû à un garçon de 16 ans au mois de Decembre de l'année 1706 Auquel je fus obligé de faire la circoncision, dont il fut guéri en

un

*Tophs.* When this is the Case, the Nole, very seldom escapes that *Ulcer*, which we call *Oxæna*; and if the *Malignity* of the *Virus* is very great, *Tumors* about the *Anus* are often produced; which are called *Condi-lomataæ*, *Cankerous*, *Hemorrhoides*, and *Ficus in Ano*. And there are Instances, where the *Succus Pilaris* is affected, or corrupted by the *Virus*; and when that is the real Case, the *Roots* of the *Hair* are destroyed, and so  
cause

unmois. Il arrive aussi comme je l'ai vû à un homme âgé de soixant part & dix ans, le 3 du mois d'Avril 1722. que le phymosis est accompagné d'une petite pierre qui se trouve entre le gland & le prépuce, directement au-devant l'orifice de l'uretre; de sorte que le malade chaque fois qu'il vouloit uriner, étoit obligé de déplacer la petite pierre avec un petit instrument propre, du devant de l'orifice de l'uretre; il avoit porté son mal environ quatre ans, pendant lequel tems il avoit jetté plusieurs petites pierres. Je lui fis l'opération, & fut guéri dans un mois.

J'ai vû un autre homme âgé de 60 ans, qui avoit un phymosis naturel, & le prépuce fort allongé; outre qu'il avoit beaucoup de peine à uriner, il restroit toujours entre le gland & le prépuce une portion d'urine qui y étoit retenuë comme dans une bourse qui se vuidoit ensuite peu-a-peu dans ses habits, qui en étoient toujours mouillez. Je lui fis aussi la circoncision, qui le mit à couvert de cette incommodité. Je remarquai dans l'extrémité du prépuce



cause it to fall off; this falling off, is called *Alopecia*. But when the *Virus* is protruded to the *Glands* of the *Emuntories*, as the *Groin*, *Arm-pits*, &c. a *Tumor* consequently follows. This *Tumor* is *Techonated Bubo*, which is best opened by a *Caustic*.

*Caries*, or *Rottenness* of the *Bones*, is often occasioned by this *horrible Disease*; as in the *Cranium*, (especially as far as the *Diploe*) *Arms*, *Thighs*, *Legs*, &c. and sometimes the  
*Viscera*

prépuce après l'avoir coupé, que la membrane intérieure étoit tellement allongée, qu'il s'en étoit formé une espèce de bourrelet, qui empêchoit l'urine de sortir, ce qui étoit cause qu'elle s'y reservoit comme dans une poche, & que s'écoulant ensuite peu-à-peu, elle mouilloit tous ses habits.

Quelquefois aussi le prépuce après avoir été relevé avec violence au-dessus du gland, se gonfle de telle sorte qu'il s'enflamme & cause un tel étranglement que la partie est menacée de gangrene, à moins qu'on n'y remédie promptement; cette maladie se nomme paraphimosis. Il faut tâcher de réduire alors le plutôt qu'on peut le prépuce sur la gland.——

Le prépuce est attaché sous le gland par un petit ligament qu'on nomme le frein, ou le filet de la verge. Ces deux parties sont pourvues de papilles nerveuses, ce qui les rend fort sensibles. Quand il est trop court, il gêne le gland, & peut nuire à l'éjaculation, in ce cas on peut le couper comme on fait aux enfans le filet de la langue, lorsqu'il les empêche de teter.——

*Viscera*, share the same *hard Fate*; and when such Medicines are given, as will break the *Texture* of the *Blood*, and *colliquate* the *Humors*, &c. *Death*, the *Reliever* of all *earthly Distresses*, steps in and *proves a final Cure*.

The *Lues* is by some divided into three distinct Kinds—that which is generally esteemed best, or gentlest, is when it is attended with *Chancres*, *Bubo's*, and *cutaneous Eruptions*; this Sort may be *radically* cured, without a *Ptyalism*; only by gentle *Alteratives*, such as *Camphor*, *Diaphoretics*, *Woods*, *Æthiops Mineral*, *Pil. Merc*, &c. &c:—When the Disorder has spread itself through the *Membrana Adiposa*, or to the *Bones*, so as to produce *nocturnal Pains*, *internal Ulcers*, or which is as bad, *Nodes*, *Tophi*, &c. in either of these Cases, nothing less, than *Fluxing*, or a *Salivation* raised by *Mercury*, is thought to answer any valuable End; and in a Degree adequate to its *Malignant*\*—this

\* *Sydenham* says, *Nullum experimentum quod sit Affferri posse extirpatæ hujusce Luis nisi per Salivationem ab Hydrargyro excitatam quidquid tam doctorum nonnulli quam indoctorum de Aliis Sanandi modis Satis temerè et Audaciter effutiverent. De Luis, Hist et Curatione.*



this is worse than the former, for when a *Cachexy*, and a great Decrease, or a great Weakness of the *vital* Secretions, are joined with *Nodes*, *Ulcers*, and nocturnal Pains, the Case then is *desperate*, and requires great Care, and Judgment, even to give any Hopes which may be depended upon.

The Cure here will depend greatly, not on the common Means, (*Mercury*,) for that will not exert its proper Action upon the *Fluids*, in the smaller *Vessels*; they not having sufficient Strength in them: and though a *Salivation* should be raised, (which I greatly question,) yet I dare venture to say, where there is one cured by it, a Hundred would miss of it; and consequently must be a poor Encouragement to a *young Practitioner*: we must therefore find other Means, whereby a Cure may be obtained; which I apprehend may be, by Drinking plentifully of the *Decoction* of *Guaiacum Wood*, *Sassafras*, and such like; made very strong, and drank warm, which will throw the Patient into a Sweat; in which, he ought to continue, for an Hour, or two; and this to be repeated every Day for sixteen, or eighteen Days, according as his Spirits and Strength are:

are: By this Method the Juices are more closely resolved, the *Lympe* thinned, and the diseased Fat, or oily Parts, are carried out more particularly, than by a *Salivation*: but if a *Spitting* \*, or a *Salivation* must be had, to satisfy the poor distressed Object, though if he is greatly *Emaciated* he will be worse for it; yet the gratifying him, is showing a kind, and tender Disposition, and will screen the Surgeon, or Physician, from false Imputations, and Censures; and therefore may be done, in the Manner directed in the following Chapter.

\* Ες δε τὰ ἔχαρα νοσήματα αἱ ἔχεται διαπεῖλαι ἐς ἀριστερὰ καὶ δεξιά.

Ad extremós morbos extrema exquisitè remedia Optima. APHORISMI HIPPOCRATIS.








C H A P. VII.

*The Nature and Method of raising,  
and conducting a Salivation.*

 HIS Art has been in Vogue, for many Years amongst the *English*, and with great Success, considering the different *Constitutions* it has been practised upon ; and I believe the Indiscriminate use of it upon the different *Sexes*, *Ages*, and *Constitutions*, is the principal Reason of its having so many potent Enemies ; for it must be allowed it causes a surprizing *Purification* in the *Blood*, and *Juices*, and may be used to a great Advantage in many Cases, where there is not a *Cachexy*, or an *emaciated Habit*, &c. This *Purification* or *Salivation*, is to be obtained by the Use of *Mercury*, either *internally* or *externally* applied. *Mercury* is a *metallic Fluid*, or a *Substance* in which

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is

is contained a *subtile* and *volatile* Earth, whose *Particles* being infinitely Minute and *Globular*, cause its *Fluidity*; nor can its *fluid* Form be destroyed, unless its *Particles* are divided by some *Mixture* as *Terebinth. Ven. Bals. Sulp. &c.*

To *Salivate* with *Merc. Dulc. vel Merc. Sext. Sublim.* is a Method of long standing; but the *obnoxious Qualities*, and unhappy Consequences it often had on the *Nerves*, and *Brain*, \* when badly *prepared*, and too large Doses given, i. e. more than the *Constitution* was able to cope with, led *ingenious* Men to try the Effects of *Mercury* by *Unction* or *Friction*.—It is very *ponderous*, which gives it a resolving Quality, whereby the *Humors, Flegm, &c.* are *dissolved*; and the *Mercury Precipitating*, causes a *Purging*. *Nature* is a surprising *Assistant* in all *Diseases*, and if properly attended to, and a little assisted, will work in most Cases prodigious Cures: she, after proper Doses of

\* I have known of several young People that by taking bad prepared *Merc. Dulc.* or *Calomel*, have greatly lost their Senses; and at Times are prodigiously convulsed; and their Bowels never have acquired their proper Mucus, nor indeed their Peristaltic Motions, &c.



of Mercury are given, will expel the excrementitious Matter, by Stool, and the superfluous Serosity, and other obnoxious Fluids, by proper Passages, as the Salival Glands and Perspiration.

These Glands are greatly employed in a Salivation by constantly throwing off the Saliva, which is brought thither in great Abundance with the pituitous Matter. When the Mercury is got into the Circulation, it attracts the Venereal Taint, and carries it off by these salivary Glands, the Extremities of which, by the virulent Malignity of the Matter it consists of, are corroded, and ulcerated, in a very offensive Manner.

To be sure there is a greater Certainty, of the Quantity of Mercury, used when given internally, than when used externally, for though a particular Quantity of the Unguent is well rubbed upon the Parts, as Legs, Arms, &c. yet the Flannels will wipe some of it off, and render the Effect less effectual: Besides, the Pores are not always open alike, and the rubbing a Drachm of the Ungt. Merc. at such a Time, there will be but a very small Quantity of it, that will pass the Pores, and then the

*Effects* of the *Mercury* are not sufficient to *dissolve* the Viscidity of the *Blood*: And on the other Hand, if the *Pores* are too open, as sometimes they really are, then too great a Quantity of *Mercury* enters at once, which immediately *fixes* upon the *Pblegm*, and the Largeness of the Quantity increases its Force; by which Means its *attenuating Quality*, acts with too great a *Precipitation*; which preventing a proper, or an equal Distribution of itself through the *Body*, and the *coagulated Humors*, is succeeded with *Suffocation* and *Death*.

But notwithstanding all this, an *Unctious Salivation* has its Advantages, and in a prudent and *skilful Hand* these fearful *Phænomens* are to be prevented, by giving the *Patient* a *Dose* or two of gentle *Physic*, and obliging him to keep his Bed twenty or thirty Hours, before the *Unguent* is applied; and by having the *Argentum Vivum* thoroughly *killed*, or the *Globules* absolutely separated by common *Friction*, without the Assistance of *Fire*. The *Patient* being kept in Bed for the above Time, his *Pores*, by the Assistance of the warmth will be relaxed; and 'tis very probable, he may have in that  
Time,



Time, gentle *Perspirations*; which, together with the gentle *Physic*, his *Blood* will be in a proper *Aptitude* to receive the *Argent*. and to be thrown into a *Flux*: and therefore to begin with Half a *Drachm*, I think is the most *eligible* Method, and this may be increased according to the *Judgment* of the *Physician*, or *Surgeon*, and *Appearances*.

*Doctor Default* recommends *mercurial Frictions*, *Purgings*, &c. for says he, 'tis most natural for the *Humors* to be discharged by the *Intestines*, than by the *Fauces*: but when an *Emetic* is given, I apprehend it will be allowed, 'tis most natural to have the *Discharge* by the *Mouth*; as by the *Anus*, when a *Cathartic* is given; The *urinary Passages* when *Diuretics*, and by the *Pores* in *Sudorifics*, &c. and therefore it appears to me, *Nature* has many ways to disburthen herself, of whatever is *Obnoxious* to her; and the rubbing *Ugent. Merc.* into the *Skin*, will sooner attack the *Fauces*, and pass off by the *salival Glands*, than by those of the *Intestines*. And further, it seems to me, to be a *positive Contrivance* of *Nature*, that the *Pblegm*, *Pituit*, and in-

decid the *Venereal Virus* in general, should run off by the *Glands*; since less *Pain*, or *Danger* accrue from it, when compared to the *Flux* of the *Intestines*; for whenever the *Flux* is there very *painful*, *dangerous*, and *frightful Symptoms* are produced; such as *Gripes*, *bloody Stools*, &c. and very often, the *Intestine Mucus* is torn off, the *Coats* are *inflamed*, and a constant *Tenesmus*, is the *Consequence*, which if not soon removed, *Death* must ensue. When this *Flux* is brought on, and assisted by daily *Cathartics*, the *Patient* must have a *preternatural Constitution*, or he must *die a Martyr*. The Parts to be rub'd *Morning and Evening* \* are the *Bending of the Arms*, the *Wrist*, between the *Fingers*, under the *Hams*, *Groin*, *Shins*, *Back*, &c. But in my *Opinion* none preferable to the *Arms*, *Legs*, or *Shins*, but they are all arbitrary and every *Surgeon* is left to *judge* for his *Patient*.

The *Signs* preceding *Spitting*, are a *Heaviness*, and *Pains* in the *Head*, *quick* and *full Pulse*, an *Inflammation* of the *salival Ducts*, and attended with a great *Redness*; the

\* Having provided the *Patient* a *Flannel Shirt*, *Trowsers*, *Stockings*, *Cap*, &c.



the *Glands*, *Tongue*, and *Cheeks*, begin to swell, and what is a good Sign, the *Breath* stinks most intolerably, and then frequent *Slavering*, *Spitting*, &c. The *Salivation* now begins to work, and the *Ointment* may be used only *once* a Day; and, if the *Ptyalism* will continue, the *Ointment* may be laid aside, and if necessary used again. The *Spitting* is from a *Pint* in a Day, to *two*, *three*, *four*, or *five*; and to be supported agreeable to the *Patient's Strength* for a *Fortnight*, *three Weeks*, or a *Month*, if the *Malignity* of the *Disease* requires such a large *Discharge*; but great Care should be observed, lest 'tis over done, and the *Remedy* proves worse than the *Disease*. If the *Mercury* acts too violently upon the *Head*, as will be the Case sometimes, it may be humbled a little, by a *lenient Purgative*, such as follows:

R. Jufuf. Sennæ comm. ʒj. Syr. Ros.  
Solut. ʒij. Pulv. Rhei. Opt. gr. x.  
Spt. Lav. Comp. ʒj. M.

This will give a Stool; or two; and the *astringent Quality* *Rhubarb* hath, after the

*purgative* Quality is over, is sufficient to recommend it in this Case; these Stools will not only stop the *Spitting*, but often lower the Spirits; the former may be raised by rubbing a little of the Ointment, on the Parts; and the latter may be also, by taking two, or three Spoonfuls, of the following Julap, occasionally;

R. Aq. Cinnam. fort. ℥ij. Tenuis ℥iv.  
Spt. Lav. Comp. ℥β. M.

His Spitting to be continued, Si opus fuerit. But if, instead of requiring a *Cathartic*, it is inclined to run off by a *Diarrhæa*, or a *Diabetes*: in either Case, the Body ought to be kept warm, by being well covered; and his Flannel Shirt, and Trowzers, or Breeches, well secured to his Body, and Legs, to prevent too great a Quantity of Air, forcing on his Pores; which, at this Time, every Fluid being in the greatest Ferment, and the Solids greatly relaxed, may cost him his Life. Opiates, with *Diaphoretics* internally, are esteemed good and necessary Assistants, supplying him at the Time, with Chicken Broth; Veal Broth

is



is often given, but I think very wrongly, since that Broth is proved to favour a *Diarrhæa*, &c. but if it is given, let it be boiled, either in Rice Gruel, or Rice put into the Water with the Veal, and boiled together.

The Mouth at this Time, being the common Sink of Nature, is very foul; and which, if not well cleansed, twice or thrice, every Day, will, not only prove very offensive, but endanger the Gums, and Teeth, and also give rise to *Ulcers*, and *Gangrenes*, which may be obviated, by dipping a Pencil Brush, or a Piece of fine Linnen Cloth, fixed on a Piece of Whalebone, in Barly Water with Mel. Rosar. or a common *Emulsion* with some Spirit of *Nitre* in it. The Mouth, and *Fauces*, are in this Case, always greatly swelled, as also is the *Tongue*, *Lips*, &c. which, by being well washed, are kept pretty easy; and during the whole Course, he ought to drink plentifully of Broths, Gruels, and every diluting Liquor; observing always to Spit every Drop of the Saliva Juice into the Pot; for by swallowing it, he is undoing all, which is designed for his Cure; and by a continual

Dis-

Discharge, which may easily be supported by Drinking, the Parts are kept moist; for, by suffering the Heat of the Breath, together with the external Air, to dry up the *Saliva*, there will follow exquisite Pain, till such Time the *Saliva Ducts* are opened, and Nature has its proper Course.

The Patient having now gone through the regular Discipline, the purging Draught with Senna, may be given, with the Addition, regarding his Strength, more or less, of an Ounce of *Manna*; this being repeated several Times, will gradually carry off the *Pstyalism*, though if this is too gentle, Glauber Salts may be added likewise, as also *Cremor Tarter*; yet if *Purgatives* are baffled, as I have seen the Case more than once, open a *Vein* in the *Arm*, and take away about six or eight Ounces of *Blood*, and then repeat the *Physic* again; and eighteen Times out of twenty, it will have the desired Effect.

Great Care ought to be had, to the Conduct, and Management, of the Patient afterwards; *light Meals*, and *Broths*, are good, in a moderate Degree; *Milk* and *Water*, and *Whey* with a small Quantity of *Mountaign*  
Wine



Wine in it; the Country Air has, in all these Cases, a peculiar Efficacy in raising the Spirits, and consolidating the *Fibres*; though regard ought to be had, lest the Patient take a Cold, and instead of being demolished by the *Lucs*, or *Salivation*, will be probably by a *Consumptive*, or *Hectic Fevers*. When he can go about, and have recovered his Appetite in a moderate Degree, a Gill of the *Decoction* of *Guaiacum Wood*, twice or thrice in a Day, would be of great Service: and never to follow the same *lascivious* Course again, may render him a comfortable, future Life, notwithstanding what had been past. Having gone through what I judge necessary to be known, and have shewn it, considering the Conciseness of it, I hope with great Perspicuity: shall now endeavour, with as much Brevity as possible, to demonstrate, the other succeeding Consequences, together with the suitable Methods of their Cures; and range them in the following Order,—  
*Ghordee*—*Phymosis*--*Paraphymosis*—*Chancres*  
—*Bubo*—*Hernia Humoralis*——*Caruncle*  
—*Ozana*—*Serpigines*—*Gummata*—*Tophs*—  
*Exostoses*—*Nodes*—*Condilomatae* & *Alopecia*  
—*Dysuria*, &c. &c.



## C H A P. VIII.

Of the Nature and Treatment of a  
Chordee.

THIS is a very painful and troublesome Complaint, but not dangerous, being generally very soon removed; and is occasioned by the Parts being *inflamed*, either by the *Venerereal Virus*, when 'tis *particular*, or by the Use of a *Bougie*, and then 'tis *universal*, i. e. every Part of the *Penis* is alike disordered.

A true *Chordee* of the *Penis*, is a *Constriction* of the *Frænum*, whereby the *Glans* is pulled down, (curve like) when it is *erected* for *Coition*; and it often attacks a Man upon waking out of his Sleep; a *Stricture* of the *Urethra* will occasion this Disorder, and more especially when the *Bougie* is



is in the *Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ*, and that is inflated.

For the Relief of this Disorder various Methods have been practised, such as dipping the *Penis* in Barly Water, or warm Milk and Water, in Oxycrate, or wrapping it up in a Bread Pultice. But when these Efforts prove abortive, Emulsions, Infusions, &c. are often very efficacious, viz.

℞. Decoct. Hordei. et Malv. āā. ℥v.  
Camph. ʒj. Spt. Nitr. Dulc. ʒ℥.  
Mel. Rosar. ʒj. M. f. Decoctio.

Vel

℞. Amygd. Dulc. ʒ℥. Decoct. Pectorale ut P. L. ʒvj. Sal. Prunella. ʒ℥.  
Mel. Anglic. Virg. ʒj. M. f. Emulsio.

Two or three Spoonfuls, either of the *Decoctio*, or *Emulsion* every Half Hour or two, will give great Relief, but if it proves Obstinate as not to submit to the above Medicines; anoint the *Penis* with equal Parts of the *Ungt. Flor. Sambuc. et Mercur.* and  
give

give an *Emetic* of *Fulv. Ipecac.* \* which is often attended with great Success in making *Revulsions* from the Parts; and in many Instances *Venio Sectio Dorsalis Penis* has been attended with good Success in removing the *Inflammation*, or *Chordee*, and very often the *Stricture* will share the same Benefit; but if the *Emetic*, *Venio Sectio*, &c. are of no Service, and the *Constriction* upon the *Frænum*, threatens a *Mortification*, *Manual Operation* must take Place, and indeed with great safety, since there is no *Danger* in dividing it, any more than the *Frænum* of the *Tongue*. This may be done with a Pair of *probe Scissars*, by dividing the whole Length of the *Frænum* \*, i. e. the *Membrane* which tie the *Prepuce* and *Glans* together.

The

\* *Turp. Min.* is generally esteemed the only sovereign Remedy when *Emetics* are prescribed, but the *Risque* that is run, in over dosing it, agreeably to the Patient's Constitution, I think should deter Practitioners from an indiscriminate Use of it, lest the Particles should enter into Circulation, and by that Means cause a *Salival Flux*, undesigned or desired,

\* Le prépuce est attache sous le gland par un petit ligament qu'on nomme le frein, ou le filet de le Verge.

Ces



The *Dressings* are only *dry Lint* and a *defensitive Plaister* spread with *Cerat. Epulotic, Turn. &c.* These to be removed every Day, and fresh ones applied till the *Frænum* is *healed*, which I apprehend is all that is necessary to be observed in the *Cure* of a *common Chordee* of the *Frænum*. But if the *Constriction* proceeds from an *Inflamation*, and *Bleeding*, *emollient Applications, &c.* prove ineffectual, *suppurating, detersive Bougies* must be introduced into the *Urethra*, and kept there only in the *Day* time ; for while the *Patient* is warm in *Bed*, he will be more or less subject to *Erections*, and then the *Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ* Swells, by which Means the *Canal* is lessened ; But when there is no *Erection* the *Corpus Spongiosum* is *flaccid*, and will admit a *Bougie*, with greater Ease to be push'd up ; and then to regard the judicious Observation of the well known *Mr. Sharp*. A *Chordee* this Gentle-

*man*

Ces deux parties sont pourvûes de papilles nerveuses, ce qui les rend fort Sensibles. Quand il est trop court, il gehenne le gland, & peut nuire à l'éjaculation, en ce cas on peut le couper comme on fait aux enfans le filet de la langue, lorsqu'il les empêche de teter.—Vid. M. Jean Palfin.

*man* says, *excited* by the Use of the *Bougie*, and which is almost always the Consequence of applying it, is infinitely more *painful* where the *Obstruction* is, than in the *other Parts* of the *Penis*: from which Consideration, I think it highly probable, that both the *Discharge*, and the Pain, are chiefly occasioned by *inflaming*, and *suppurating* the *Obstruction*; though I must confess that a *Bougie* will produce a *Chordee* in a sound *Penis*, where there is no *Obstruction*, especially if the *Patient* is subjected to frequent *Erections*; yet the *Chordee* in that Case extends through every Part of the *Penis*, and is by no means so painful as in the other.







CHAP. IX.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of a Phymosis.*

**T**HIS means no more than a *Straitness*, or *Constriction* of the *Prepuce*, so that it cannot be drawn back, and sometimes it becomes so very troublesome that the *Glans* cannot be *denuded*, by which Means the *Egress* of the *Urine* is greatly, if not totally obstructed.

Amongst the Jews Children 'tis no uncommon Thing to have a *Stricture* of the *Prepuce*, which they remove within \* eight Days by Circumcision. But this Disorder is better known in *Venereal Cases*, where 'tis often very necessary to divide the *Prepuce*, lest the great *Constriction* should endanger

\* A Jew therefore cannot have a *Venereal Phymosis*.

ger a *Mortification*, or to expose *Ulcers* \*, *Chancres*, *Warts*, &c. when they are out of the reach of proper Applications, and to prevent the *Glans* and *Prepuce* uniting together, which often is the Case, when ignorantly treated by *Empirics*. I have one at this Time under my Care, who hath the *Glans* and *Prepuce* united together by a *judicious Empiric*.

If the *Prepuce* is not very *callous* and *thick*, a mere *Incision* will suffice, which may be done by *slipping* the *Scissars*, or *Incision Knife*, on one Side of the *Penis*, (to prevent the *Wounding* of the *Vessels* on the *Dorsum Penis*) between the *Skin* and *Glans* to the very *Extremity*, and *cutting* it up: the *Knife* is preferable I think (in a *steady Hand*) to the *Scissars* both as to *Neatness* and *Pain*. But if the *Prepuce*, as I have often seen is large, and the *Induration* surprisngly *hard*; which is particularly so when the *Corpora Cavernosa Penis* is thus *affected*.

A valu-

\* On la fait dans le lieu de nécessité, lorsque le *Phymosis* Succédé à un ou plusieurs *Ulcères Veneriens*, car pour lors il faut faire l'incision à l'endroit des *Ulcères*, & quelquefois même on est Obligé de faire plusieurs incisions afin d'entendre plus promptement la partie Malade. M. Jean Palfin.



A valuable Author says, he has been obliged to cut off a Part of such a *Tumor*, which would not yield to the Operation of the *Bougies*, and he found it of a *cartilaginous Consistence*. Besides these particular *Hardnesses*, the whole *Membrana Cellularis Scroti e Penis* are often *indurated* and becomes prodigiously *tumified*, occasioning a *Phymosis* or *Paraphymosis*. Here I would observe, these terrible Accidents commonly follow *slight Obstructions* in the *Urethra*; and yet the Removal of these *trifling Obstructions* proves the Means of a *perfect Cure*. The great Mr. *Sharp* gives us an Instance where the *Urethra* has been intirely stopt up, so that no *Urine* has passed out at the Extremity of the *Penis* for *some Years*, and yet by *Perseverance* he happily opened the *Passage* and made a *Cure*.

When a *Phymosis* is desperately bad, the mere Opening by an *oblong Incision* will not answer; the quickest, and most effectual, and commendable Method, is to take away by the *Knife*, all the *Callosity*, and if the *Vessels* bleed much, secure them with a *crooked Needle* (well armed with a *silken Ligature*) in the same Manner, as in the Arm, &c.

by passing it deep enough into the fleshy *Fibres*, so as to prevent the *Ligature slipping* \*, and pulling it hard to suppress the *Hæmorrhage*, tie it in a double Knot. The Dressings in these Cases, is of *dry Lint*, with a *Pledget* of *Tow* spread with *Cerat. Epulot.* or the following mixed *Salve*.

R. *Cerat. Epulot. Ungt. Basil. āā. ʒß. M.*

This *Salve* in my Opinion sticks better, than the *Cerate* does alone. If the *Wound* does not *Discharge* properly, a *Cataplasmus ex Panis* softened with *Ungt. Merc. vel. Axung. Porcin.* must be applied twice a Day, and the *Lint* spread with the *Ungt. Merc. vel.* R. *Axung. Porc. ʒij. Præcipitat. Rubr. Pulv. ʒj. M.* and if a *Fungus* † should arise, a Touch now and then with the *Lunar Caustic* will be sufficient to take it down; and to secure the *Dressings* commodiously on, a *cylindrical Bag* must be

\* This Precaution ought always to be observed in the taking up every Vessel.

† A good Sign in all Wounds, and therefore Escharotics must be used with great Prudence lest the Parts are callous'd and a sanies Discharge procured instead of Pus.



be procured large enough to receive the *Penis* with all its *Dressings*, &c. and to be suspended by a *Fillet* or *Ligature* round the *Loins*.

Where a *Phymosis* is not got to such a *Malignity*, but only a *Constriction* of the *Prepuce* over the End of the *Glans*, and attended with no small *Ulcers*, or *Chancres*, there is no Occasion for *manual Operation*: *Cataplasms*, *Ungt. Merc.* &c. are sufficient, together with this *Fotus* if it is obstinate; and indeed in every *Venerereal Ulcer*, *Swelling*, *Constriction*, &c. it may be used to a great Advantage.

R. Rafs. Guaiac. ʒj. Sassafr. ʒß. Fol. Malv. Mi. flor. Chamom. ʒß. M.

These to be boiled in four Pints of Water 'till 'tis evaporated to three, then strain the *Liquor* and add Spt. Vini rect. ʒv. M. f. *Fotus*, and if in a strong robust *Constitution* give the following *Physic*.

R. Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv. Calomel gr. iij. Syr. Rosar. Sol. q. f. f. Bol.

This to be taken over Night that it may have a better *Effect* on the *Blood* and *Juices*. But if the *Patient* is of a gentle Make, and his *Constitution* not of the robust Kind, the following *Bolus* may be of greater Efficacy.

R. Æth. Min. fl. Sulph. Purifs. aa ʒss.  
Syr. Rosar. Sol. q. f. f. Bol.

This likewise to be taken of a Night, and in the Morning the Patient must Drink plentifully of Water-gruel, in which hath been dissolved *Sal. Prunel. vel Spt. Nitr. Dulc.* put into it, and if the Parts continue to be bad, these may be repeated with safety; the *Dressings* after the *Inflammation* is over must likewise be of the *Mercurial Kind*: Since none other are of any particular Efficacy in *Venereal Ulcers, Swellings, &c.*





## C H A P. X.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of a  
Paraphymosis.*

THIS is likewise a very painful and dangerous Disorder, if not remedied in proper Time, and is the Reverse to the *Phymosis*, that being a *Constriction* of the *Præputium* upon the *Glans* of the *Penis*, and this a strong *Restriction* of the *Prepuce*, when fallen back from the *Glans* so as it can't be brought forwards. There are a great many whose *Prepuce* will not cover the *Glans* of the *Penis* in a natural and pure State, and are without any Inconvenience, except the *Glans*, not being kept so moist; which otherwise would be, if the *Prepuce* was made to cover it; but in this natural State, I believe 'tis not customary to perform any *Operation* upon that Account only, there being no painful *Restriction*, but rather an insufficiency, i. e. the *Prepuce* has not Length enough

to cover the *Glans* in its *flaccid* State : Indeed when there is a *venereal* Cause, joined with this natural Deficiency, then the *Restriction* may require the *Knife* or *Scissors* : and sometimes when the *Prepuce* is naturally very tight, which takes its Rise from a sudden *Retraction* of it, and immediate enlargement of the *Glans* preventing its return, then the *Operation* may be required, or perhaps an immediate *Compression* of the *Glans* of the *Penis*, a *Reduction* may succeed ; but if this Attempt be defeated, before the *Operation* takes Place, I would by all Means (unless a *Mortification* by delaying Half an Hour would follow) use the *Fotus ex Rafs. Guaiac*, &c. and a *Cataplasm* of *Bread* and *Milk* softened with *Ungt. Merc.* But I observe, if from the *Contraction* below the *Corona Gland*, a *Mortification* is threatened by the Violence of the *Stricture*, I would advise an immediate *Division* on one or both Sides, which being suffered to *Bleed* would greatly relieve the Parts : as also *Emollient Applications*, such as *Fomentations*, *Cataplasms*, *Unguents*, &c.

Sometimes the *Penis* is greatly enlarged, occasioned by a great Quantity of *Water* be-



ing collected in the *Membrana Reticularis*, but this *Symptom* or *Disorder* is not so dangerous as the Former, being generally and speedily relieved by the Assistance of a *Bistery* or *Lancet*, making two or three *Incisions* or *Punctures* (according to the Direction of the *Penis*) into the Tumors called *Crystallines*, which will very soon lessen the *Penis*, and remove all *Obstructions*, by evacuating the *Water*.

A *Paraphymosis* is of the two, in my Opinion the most *imminently* Dangerous, for unless a speedy Relief is administered a *Gangrene* or *Mortification* (as I have before observed) will generally be the Consequence, which perhaps may be attended with the Loss of the *Glans*, if not something worse. Mr. *Sharp* recommends *Digestives*, *Fomentations*, and a *Cataplasm* of the *Theriac Lond.* ——— and gentle *Diuretics*, *Emetics*, &c. with the loss (if in a very *Plethoric Habit*) of a few Ounces of *Blood* have been very beneficial towards the Relief of the *Inflammation*, or the *constrictive* Power of the *fibrous Flesh*.



## C H A P. XI.

Of the Nature and Treatment of  
Chancres,

THESE, are *Ulcers*, either upon  
 T the *Glans*, or internally and ex-  
 ternally of the *Prepuce*, *Dorsum*  
*Penis*, *Scrotum*, &c. and the *Labia Pudenda*  
*Mulieris* do not escape these *Ulcers*;  
 though there is a *Gonorrhœa Flux*, yet there  
 is seldom less than two or three together;  
 for if the *Virus* or *Matter* is suffered to re-  
 main on any of the *Parts*, 'twill by its *irri-*  
*tating Particles* soon *corrode* the *Integuments*,  
 or *Membrane* into an *Ulcer* or *Ulcers*, which  
 are very *sore* and *troublesome*, and especi-  
 ally where they are obliged to go about  
 with them, they being heated, and by that  
 Means increases the *Virulency* of the *Dis-*  
*charge*, which *irritates* the *Membranous Fi-*  
*bres* of the *Penis*. In this Case proper Re-  
 remedies ought to be applied to *expel* the  
*Virus*, and promote a proper *Digestion*.

The



The celebrated *Astruc* says, these are what the ancient Writers termed *Caries Pudendorum*, he makes only two Species, viz. *recent* or *primary*, and *secondary* or *symptomati- cal*, of the Pox.

The famous Dr. *Turner* acknowledges that a *Lues*, of long standing, may shew itself under this Appearance, as well as the *Bubo*; but I think it is a Case not common, the *Chancre* being generally a *recent Symptom*, and when the same appears, whether early or late, if it must not be accounted a *Pocky One*, it is too often the Fore-runner of a *Lues*, let the Cure be attempted in what way soever, unless that of an *Hydrargyrosis*.

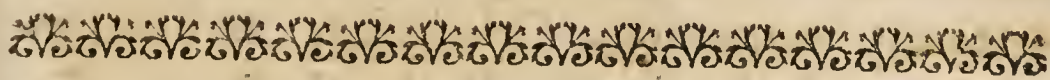
When these *Ulcers* are *recent*, the Cure is easily to be obtained, first by *Bleeding* \* to inhibit the *Fluxion* and abate the *Inflamation*; then *emollient Fomentations*, to resolve the great *Induration*, and in the mean while administer the *Pilulæ Mercuriale*, and now and then give a gentle *Cathartic ex Pulv. Jalap. et fl. Sulph.* The *Dressings* must be of the *Ungt. Merc. Lin. Arcei. Præcipit. Rubr.*

\* If in a *Plethoric Habit*, or otherwise, I apprehend, the Practice not to be recommended.

*Rubr. &c.* and the *Callous Bases* must be removed either with the *Knife*, or which are greatly to be preferred, the *Lunar Cautic* or *Lap. Infernalis*; and I generally anoint the *Penis* all over with the *Ungt. Merc.* which greatly facilitates the *Suppurations* of the *chancrous Sores* and discharge of the *Venereal Matter*; the *Venom* will also be expelled by the *Mercury* entering into the *membranous Cells*. The *Virus* being discharged, a *laudible Pus* will follow, which when it does, *dry Lint* is sufficient to *incarnate* and *cicatrize* them, as in a common *Sore*.







## C H A P. XII.

### *Of the Nature and Treatment of Venereal Bubo's.*

THESE Swellings are very common, in or after *Venereal Gonorrhæas*, and the frequency of them is the Reason why the Vulgar pay so little regard to their Cure, 'till either the Pain, or the Offensiveness of the Discharge oblige them to seek regular Relief, which before, were under the *Empiric's* Management to be dispersed by his *Sovereign Anti-venereal Patentee*.

Doctor *Astruc* divides the *Symptoms* into three Sorts——*Essential*, or *Primary*, immediately ensuing *Copulation* with an *infected* Person, i. e. either without or before a *Gonorrhæa Discharge*; and sometimes *Chancres* have the same Mushroom Introduction——*Symptomatical*, that which immediately ensues the *Gonorrhæa* suppress'd; or the *Ulceration* dried away, is a *Symptom* of the

the Pox, and—arifeth *spontaneously*, without any immediate *Copulation*, and is *Pathognomonical* of the *Venereal Lues*. He likewise makes a *Distinction* of this *Tumor*, as arifing from *Blood*, *Phlegm*, *Cholar*, *Melancholy*, &c. and hath two *Methods of Cure*.—*Mercurial Cathartics*, and *Mercurial Friction*, to remove the *Humors*; and to *dissolve* the *Indurations*, *maturative Cataplasms*, and *Caustic*. But I apprehend the former *Way* to be very hazardous, and the *Latter* far from being recommended, fince other *Methods* may be made *Ufe of*, with greater *Eafe* and *Safety*.

A *Bubo* is occafioned by the *Venereal Virus* or the *poisonous Steams* entering into the *Pores* at the *Time of Coition* \*; and thence conveyed to the *Inguinal Emunctories*, and there ftopt by thefe *Strainers*, 'till *Nature* has collected the *poisonous Particles* fufficiently together, with fome of the *gross Globules* of the *Blood*, and then undoubtedly ſhe will (after being firſt formed into *Matter*) cauſe a large *Tumor*, which being opened  
by

\* From the *ulcerated Labia Pudenda* of the *Woman* to the *Pubes*, and ſo to the *Inguinal Glands*, &c.



by a *Caustic*, she will disburthen herself and clear the *Emunctories* of whatever is *Obnoxious* and *Disagreeable* to her; and therefore 'tis incumbent upon every *Surgeon* to assist *Nature* in all her grand Attempts, and if she is properly attended to, there will be great and repeated *Efforts* made 'till such Time she has conquered; and since in this Case *Maturation* is (in my Opinion) strongly indicated, *maturative Plaisters* ought to be applied, and where ever I have been concerned *Empl. Diach. cum Gum.* has had the Credit of procuring a quick *Suppuration* \*. This to be repeated every third or fourth Night (if the *gummy Quality* is lost) 'till the *Matter* begins to *fluctuate*, which may either be known by the *Prominence* of the Parts (which look redish) or the Touching it with your Fingers; these Signs indicate an Opening, which (being Arbitrary) may be done either by *Incision*, or rather, (which

\* Sometimes there is a *Swelling* of the Bigness of a *Nutmeg*. and for a Month its *Increase* or *Decrease* has not been discovered, but it has rather remained *Statu quo*; in this Case a *Dissolvent* may be of Use (with Safety) and the best of that Kind I ever met with, is the *Empl. Merc. cum Ammon. P. E.*

(which is in my humble Opinion the best) the *Caustic*, that having several Advantages, which the *Knife* hath not, which is Ease—by the *Caustic* there is no Occasion of a *Circular Incision* to lay the Parts open——it gives the *Surgeon* an Opportunity of seeing what he hath to do, and—'twill *Discharge* much better and admit of a more *firm consolidated Cicatrix*. For in the Former, besides having a worse Discharge, you are never sure of a *firm Cicatrix*, while the *Lips* of the *Wound* are very *flabby*, for they very often, during the Course of *Digestion*, *Incarnation*, and *Cicatrizing* become *callous*, which at the best creates an infinite deal of *Pain*, besides the *Risque* which is run; though in most People very inconsiderable, yet there are Instances where the *Crural Artery* has been divided.

An Instance of which I once had an Opportunity of seeing, where the *Surgeon* upon dividing the *Tumor*, plunged his *Knife* upon, and divided the *Crural*; and in Sight of several *Gentlemen*, the Patient bled to *Death* in a few *Minutes*. I don't pretend to say the like Accident ever will happen again, or might not follow in dividing a *Caustic Eschar*,



char, but 'tis very unlikely, and they must be confessed to be *rare* Cases, and are only hinted by way of Precaution to the *younger Branches* of the Art of Surgery.

The *Bubo*, or *Tumor*, being properly *matu- rated*, I take a *Piece* of the same *Gum Plais- ter*, spread upon *Leather*, of four Inches *dia- meter*, more or less, agreeable to the Size of the *Swelling*, which ought to be larger than the *Tumor*, and cut it round; in the middle of which I cut a round Hole of the Size of a *Crown Piece*, or rather large enough to receive the most *prominent* Part of the *Tumor*, then snip the Edges, and clap it on, a little warm to make it stick better, exactly over the most *swelled* Part, so as that to come to the *cen- tre* of the *Circle* which is made in the *Plai- ster*; this Circle is to be well armed with *Slips of Plaster* to cause a little Rising all round; when this is done, with a *Steel Spatula*, spread the *Caustic\**, (which hath been mixed up, either with *Soap-lees*, or soft *Soap*, the latter is the best, as it keeps the *Salts* of the *Caustic* much better together,)

H

all

\* This is Lime-Powder, as in the *London Pharmacop.*

all over the *protuberated Integuments*, with an equal Thickness, and not higher than the *Slips of Plaister*, already laid on to guard the *Caustic*; and over all, a *Plaister* of the same, secured on by a strong *Bandage*. This *Caustic* ought to be continued on for the Space of six Hours, then to be removed, and the *dead Integuments* divided immediately, both to let out the *confined Matter*, and to apply the following *Mixture* to facilitate the *Separation* of the *Eschar*.

R Lin. Arcæi, ʒj. Ol. Rosar. ʒij. M.

And made warm in a *Pan* or *Eadle*, and with a *Probe*, first being well *arm'd*, either with *Lint* or *Tow*, not unlike a *Mop*, the *Eschar* is to be well *dab'd* with this *suppurating, oleous Liniment*; the *Dressing* is *Lint* dipt in this *Ol. Lin.* and a *Pledget* of *Tow* spread with *Basil flav. et Cerat. Epulot. M.* and over all, a proper *Bandage*—

Thus the *Eschar* is to be *dressed* every Day, till the *dead Parts* can be *sluff'd* off, or can be sever'd away by the *Knife*. A great *Digestion* is to be *promoted* for a time, which  
may



may be done by *applying* the *Præcipitate* mix'd in *Axung Porc.* or *mercurial Ointment*; and if upon *healing* the *Wound*, a *Fungus* shou'd arise, it may be easily kept under, by giving it, now and then a Touch with the *Lunar Caustic*, \* *Vitrioli Rom.* &c. but the former I must confess to have the *Preference*. During the *Discharge*, no *Physic* is to be administered, lest the *Intention* by it, is *frustrated*; but upon healing the

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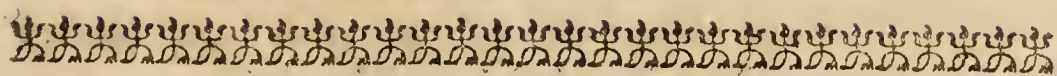
*Eschar,*

\* Great Prudence is required in the Use of Caustics, for while some Gentlemen will produce a firm and smooth Cicatrix by the Use of the Lunar, others will produce callous Edges and fistulous Wounds, with a strong Sanies Discharge; therefore what may be used to infinite Advantage by some, are by others, to as great a Disadvantage. I once had an Opportunity of seeing the dreadful Use of it, and but once to any great Degree, which was in destroying the Fungus in a Venereal Bubo, where, by the indiscriminate Use of it, the Spermaties were destroyed, and upon healing the Bubo (which took up above two Months) the Testicle on the same Side was found wasted to the Size of a Hazel-Nut. Gentle Touches, when there is an absolute Occasion, is, in my Opinion the most eligible; and this Caustic will always shew where it touches, by leaving the Parts white, not unlike a white Film.

*Eschar*, the *mercurial Pills*, with *Gum Ammoniacum*, may be given to Advantage, according to the *Edinb. Pharm.* which *Prescription*, lest that *Dispensatory* is not to be easily had, I have ranged amongst the other *Prescriptions* at the End of the Book.







## C H A P. XIII.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of the  
Hernia Humoralis.*

THE *Hernia Humoralis* is a Tumor  
 T in the *Scrotum*, occasioned by the  
 Venereal Virus being repelled (by  
 the liberal Use of *Astringent Injections*, &c.)  
 through the adjacent *Lymphatic - Vessels*,  
 which passes on by the *Serous Veins*, to the  
 adjacent *Lymphatic Glands* of the *Testicles*,  
 and so cause the Tumor, named *Hernia  
 Humoralis*; or else to those of the *Groins*;  
 where acting as before 'twill excite an *in-  
 flammatory Tumor*, known by the Name of  
*Bubo*; or, which is as bad, produce Ob-  
 structions in the *Vessels* and *cellular Mem-  
 branes*, which lie directly under the *Cuticle*  
 of the *Glans*, or *Prepuce*, and so by De-  
 grees produce small *Ulcerations*, which are  
 what we call *Chancres*.

Dr. Astruc, in these Inflammations, recommends *Bleeding* and giving of *Lenients*, together with the Use of *emollient Applications*, &c. While the late Dr. Turner advises *brisk mercurial Cathartics*; but very injudiciously, since all brisk *Mercurials* internally, generally exasperate and inflame the whole Habit.

The Doctor further adds, if *mercurial Purges* are not sufficient to cause a *Revolusion*, and so by Degrees the *Tumor* becomes lessened; a *Vomit of Turpeth. Min.* must be given. But in this Case, I apprehend, there is no Necessity for its Use. If a *Vomit* is proper, why not the *Pulv. Ipecacuan.* But for my own Part, I am for no *Revolutions* at all, i. e. where there is apparently not only a *Tumefaction*, but *Matter* forming also; for Nature is the best Director if properly observed, therefore ought to be encouraged, and a *Cataplasim* of *Oatmeal*, or *Bread*, softened with *Axun Porc. et Ungt. Merc.* ought to be applied, and renewed twice every Day, till such Time there is a *matured Fluctuation*, which must be laid open, large enough to expose the whole *Testicle*; and if the *Testicle* is enlarged, and there ap-  
pears



appears to be *Matter* lodged in the *Cells*, &c. a Division of it ought to be made immediately, the Parts gently filled with dry Lint, and the *Scrotum* wrapt up in a *Cataplasme*; and to secure on, and suspend the *Scrotum*, (which indeed ought to be applied at the Beginning, to prevent the great *Weight* from stretching the *spermatic Chord*, *Vessels*, &c. which would give exquisite *Pain*, and perhaps bring on a *Gangrene*, *Mortification*, and so *Death*.) a bag *Truss*, large enough to receive all must be procured, and secured well on by a *Ligature* or *Fillet*, round the *Loins*, by the Assistance of which, all *Pains* of the *Loins*, *Kidneys*, &c. immediately cease.

Sometimes there is an *Inflammation* in the *Scrotum*, and *Testicles*, and then *Astruc* recommends *mercurial Illinitions* upon the Parts, with other *resolvent Medicines*, to dissolve and disperse the *Induration*, which is also to be found upon the *Epididymis*, in doing this the following *Cataplasme*, may be used to great Advantage.

R. Pulv. Lig. Guaiac. ʒij. Oxymel.  
Simpl. ʒß. Panis. ʒiij. Lact. Vac.  
H 4 q. f.

q. f. coque ad Cataplasmus, deinde  
adde Ungt. Merc. ʒß. Axung. Porc.  
ʒiß. M.

A sufficient Quantity of this to be spread upon a Piece of thick Cloth, and applied to the *tumified Parts*, and renewed Morning and Evening; and two of the following *Pills* every other Night.

R. Pilul. Mercurial. ʒj. Formantur xij.

But if it continues obstinate, a *Dose* of *Pulv. Ipecacuan*, with one *Grain* of *emetic Tartar*, may be given with great Success, and the Loss of five, or six *Ounces* of *Blood*, has been recommended by some; but I think, (unless there is great Indications for it, such as a *Plethoric Habit*, &c.) there is no Occasion for such an *Evacuation*, or *Revulsion*, as they term it; and then they go on, if every Effort prove *Abortive* to the Dis-satisfaction both of the *Patient* and *Friends*, then a *Suppuration* must be procured as fast as possible, and the Method of doing it, is, as has been already observed; or if more agreeable, use *Empl. Diach. cum Gum.*



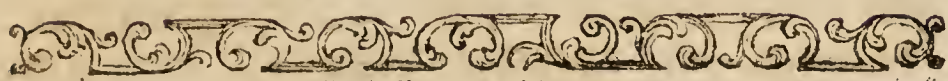
*Gum.* spread upon Leather, this to be renewed as often as the *gummy* Quality is lost, which generally is in this Part, especially by reason of a *damp Moisture issuing* from the *Integuments* of the *Scrotum*, in two or three Days Time; but since the whole *Scrotum* cannot conveniently be covered with the *Plaster*, by which some Part of the *Induration* will be left bare, which if the *Cataplasm* were used, there would be no Occasion.

After it is brought to a proper *Maturation*, (which may be justly known, not only by its Look, but the Feeling also) it should be layed open, which may be done, either by *Caustic* or *Incision*. The former I always prefer, where it can be used with Propriety, which in this Case, may justly be said to be so, for the *collapsed* Part of the *Scrotum* will hardly ever *unite*, and when it does, though the *Surgeon* has taken all the Care of it possible to prevent such a Consequence, yet an *Abscess* will often *form*, and from the very *Matter*, lodged in the *bottom* Part of the *Scrotum*; and therefore when laid open by the *Knife*, the same Method must be observed as in a *Bubo*, by taking  
away

away (with two *Crucial Incisions*) the *flabby Integuments*, and then if the *Testicle* is *apostemated*, it appears plainly, and must be laid open with an *Incision Knife*, the whole Length of it, and after it has *emptied* itself of the *Matter*, &c. it must be gently filled, with soft dry *Lint*: But if neither *tumified*, nor *indurated*, or to Appearance any way *maturated*, a *Cicatrix* of the *Scrotum* may be made as soon as conveniently can be, which is to be *facilitated* by *mercurial Ointments*, and to be treated as in all *Venereal Wounds*.







## C H A P. XIV.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of  
Caruncles.*

THIS dreadful Complaint is in the  
T Urethra, and sometimes causes such  
an Obstruction in the Passage, so as  
to prevent the Egress of the Urine. This Ob-  
struction is often occasioned from fleshy Ex-  
crescences springing from the inner Membrane  
of the Urethra. These Excrescences, or  
Fungus Flesh, generally proceed from a cor-  
roding Matter, or Venereal Virus, being  
lodged in the Passage after the Act of Vene-  
ry, or Claps one upon another, for I am  
very well satisfied of the Vulgar Notion, that  
they cannot be worse off, therefore till  
tired they go on in promiscuous Copulation  
with lewd Women, till either they are sa-  
tiated, and have got the Clap over and over  
again; or the natural Consequences will  
not suffer them to go on any longer. Some-  
times

times indeed it may proceed from an *ill cured Clap*; in this Case the Surgeon is to be blamed and not the Patient.

Various Methods have been invented by the Ingenious, to remove this frightful Disorder. *Astruc* recommends repeated *Bleedings*, *Lenients*, and *Refrigerants*, to abate the *Fluxion*, and take off the *Inflammation*: and to *heal* the *Ulcers*, he advises also *Epu-  
lotic Injections*, &c.—

But if there is a *total Obstruction*, and a *Gangrene* is endangered, he passes the *Catheter*, and leave it in the *Bladder*, till the *Symptoms* are abated. Mr. *Sharp* observes here, that a *Catheter* left in the *Bladder* longer than ten Days, may *possibly* gather such an *Incrustation* of *Stone* from the *Urine*, as not only to render the *Extraction* of it painful, but even *impracticable*; therefore if the *Symptoms* continue longer than that Time, the *Catheter* must be drawn out and wiped; and when *oiled*, it may be introduced again. The above Author† observes, there is a great Difficulty in removing *Cicatrices*, and therefore adviseth several Ways  
to

† Dr. *Astruc*.



to keep open and dilate the Passage ; such as a Cylindrical Tent, made of Linen, or Probes of Lead, ‡ but when these fail, without ever commending the *medicated Candle*, (being he says, out of Use) or mentioning a *suppurative Bougie*, he has recourse to the Operation of passing a *Sulcked Catheter*, (like a *Staff* used in the old Way of *Lithotomy*) and cutting as far as the *Excrescences*, he destroys them by *Catheretics*, and then heal them up with *Digestives*, *Detersives*, &c. but however pleasing this Practice may appear, 'twill not be found so easy to be carried into Execution : indeed when the *Excrescence* is in the Middle of the *Urethra*, such a Practice might succeed ; but when at the *Prostatæ*, *Vesiculæ Seminales*, *Veru Montanum*, the *Sphincter* of the *Bladder*, &c. there is not even a likelihood of its succeeding, and therefore the *mercurial Ointment* being rub'd upon the external Parts, such as the *Perinæum*, the *Bulb* of the *Urethra*, &c. and *medicated Candles*, *Bougies* or *Leaden Probes*, anointed also with the same *Ungent*, will often insensibly dissolve the *Callosities*,

‡ Called *Virgulæ Plumbeæ*.

*Callosities*, &c. But to observe farther where I shall endeavour to be more *General* and *Particular*.

The Subject I am now upon, is worth noticing, since the *Urethra* is very much subjected to *Strictures*, either from common *Inflammations*, or the *Venereal Virus*: The Method of curing them by *suppurative Bougies* is greatly approved of by the most *Eminent* of the *Faculty*, and was recommended by the famous *Monsieur Daran*: But the *Bougie Recipe* he seems to place an invaluable Price upon, being an *Arcanum* for all *Strictures*, *Caruncles*, &c. in the *Urethra*: This *Nostrum* may have great Excellencies in it, but I apprehend not so very *superlative* Qualities, as not to be equalled in the whole *Materia Medica*, for *Daran* ingenuously acknowledges, and in very expressive Terms, his *Bougie* to be of the *Suppurative Nature*, and therefore in *Strictures* in the *Urethra* it has a surprising Efficacy; but very probable not one Degree more than those of the *mercurial* Form, such as the ingenious *Mr. Sharp* has mentioned in his *Critical Enquiry*; which are the *Arg. Viv. Antim. Crud. Pulv.*



*Pulv. Diach. cum pice Burgund. Bals. Sulp. Mel. Angel. Præcipitat. Rubr. vel Alb. Merc. Sext. Subl. Æth. Min. &c.* When any of these are mixed together, and a *Bougie* formed pass it into the *Urethra*, where let it lie for a Time, and the *Ducts* will greatly besmear it with a *purulent Matter*, as well in a Healthy, as in one that is Affected; which shews the Discharge is really owing to the *suppurative Quality* of the *Bougie*, and not meerly the infected *Urethra*. But if the *Stricture* opposes the Entrance of the common sized *Bougie*, a smaller ought to be procured; but supposing the smallest Size, cannot be gently pushed up, by reason of the weak Resistance this small *Bougie* possibly may make to the great *Stricture* in the *Urethra*, a Piece of *Catgut* may be used in its stead, till such Time the *Stricture* is a little abated, or draw the *Catgut* through the *prepared suppurative Salve*, and when cold, pass it into the *Urethra* as far as possibly may be done without injuring the internal Parts of the *Urethra*.

Mr. Sharp is of an Opinion, the *Bougies* may be used in the several Affections of the  
urinary

*urinary and seminal Parts, such as—the meer Contraction of a Portion of the Urethra. —Ulcerations at the Extremities of the Excretory Ducts of the Prostatè Gland, the Vesiculæ Seminales, and the Glands of the Urethra, yielding sometimes a plentiful, sometimes a small Gleet.—Callous Cicatrices of former Ulcers——Caruncles, called also Carnosities and Excrescences, which have arisen from the Surface of former Ulcers.—a Scirrbus or spongy Enlargement of the Veru Montanum.—a Scirrbus of the Prostatæ or Vesiculæ Seminales—a spongy Enlargement of the Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ—and I beg leave to add also, where the Inflammation of the Parts is so great, as to thicken, and harden, the Matter into Crusts, &c. Besides, the Lacunæ may be irritated, as also the Membrane, and the Parts being rather flaccid, the Urethra is collapsed, and if Excrescences do not form, the eroded Parts will sometimes unite, if not prevented by emollient Injections, Detersive or Suppurative Medicines.*

A *Gonorrhœa Gleet* is not (observed by a great Author) absolutely a *purulent Matter*, but a *Mixture* of that, and the *Discharge* from





Time as the Violence of the *Inflammation* is greatly abated.

There are other *Discharges*, where the *Matter* is not much unlike the *Gonorrhæa Gleet*; viz. that of a *Fluor Albus*, and especially, where it has been of a long Continuance; 'tis very probable this *Fluor Gleet*, if I may so term it, has several Qualities of that of a *Gonorrhæa*, such as *fretting*, and *excoriating*; for I have known of several Instances where it has acted in this boisterous Manner, and the *Discharge* has had as many Colours, as *Yellow*, *Green*, *Brown*, &c. and I may very truly say, in every respect as to Colour and Consistence, as the *Gonorrhæa*; but then it never once affected the *Urethra* of their *Husbands*, though at the same Time, it would cause a great *Redness* on the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, besides the *red Spot* or *Spots*, which the great *Boerhaave* lays down as a *Criterion* or *Mark*, of the *Venereal Contagion*, which are common to a Man's *Penis*, that *cohabits*, or rather lies with a Woman, whose *catamenial Purgations* have been suppressed for some Time; but this by way of *Digression*, and to shew there is an *Analogy* between the *Discharge*

occa-



occasioned by a *malignant Fluor Albus*, and a *Lues Gonorrhœa Gleet*.

When the *Inflammation* ceases, and the *Ulcers* are disposed to heal, the Cure may be expeditiously perfected: and on the other Hand, the *Inflammation* will sometimes cease, and the *Ulcers* continue to be as bad as ever; then the Cure ought judiciously to be protracted, and till they are *heal'd*, a *Gleet* must be expected. In this Case, *deterstive* and *emollient Injections* are of great service, and also *deterstive Medicines* taken in an *Electuary*, are very beneficial to the *healing* and compleating the Cure; but when *Scabs*, or bad *Cicatrices*, are the Cause, or Impediment to the voiding of the *Urine*, a *suppurative Bougie* may be introduced with great Advantage to the Part *obstructed*, and if it meets with no great Resistance, it may be pushed beyond it, nay some *Surgeons* tell you they have even pushed \* it into the *Bladder*.

However, *Strictures* of the *Urethra* are generally believed to be the Cause of *Obstructions*, the *Passage* being very small. The

\* A strong Bougie indeed.

*Strictures*, excited from the smallness of the *Passage*, have nearly the same *Symptoms* as those of *Scabs*, *Carnossities*, &c. which make a Difficulty to *Urine*, with or without a *scalding Heat*, and a *Strangury*. It is observed by many, that these *Strictures* may be abated, by pushing a *Bougie* gently into the *Urethra*, which will cause a small *Distention*, but immediately upon taking the *Bougie* away the *Stricture* returned.

To know when there is a *Caruncle*, (for very often the *Matter* being *hardened*, or *thickened* in the *Urethra* at the *Mouth* of the *Ducts*, it will cause a *Stoppage* and creates a *Pain*, not unlike that of a *Caruncle*; or when the *Urethra* is *inflamed* by the *irritable Particles* of the *Matter*, the *Tunic* or *Coat*, will *constringe* the *Sides* of the *Urethra* together, so as to prevent the *Urine* to flow freely, and sometimes not at all;) and before the *Patient* perceives any particular *Pain*, a *Piece* of *Catgut* may be passed into the *Urethra*, up to the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, which when drawn out, the *Urine* will follow, either in a *Stream*, or by *Drops*; but if a *Steel Staff* can be passed up, without giving much *Pain* to the *Patient*, most probably



probably there is no *Caruncle*, nor perhaps a great *Inflammation*, but only the *Mucus* thickened; for an *Inflammation* will generally create a great deal of *Pain*, but will after a Trial or two suffer the *Staff* to pass; and also the *Pain* is not so much confined to one identical Part, nor the *Obstruction* as the *Caruncle* is; sometimes there is more than one, though very seldom, yet it will cause often a *total Obstruction* to the *Staff*, as also to the *Urine*; when this is the Case, proper Means ought to be administered with all possible Speed, lest there is too great a *Quantity* of *Urine* brought into the *Bladder*, which by the constant Distilling of the *Ureters*, and none passing out, will of Course, very soon fill the *Bladder*, and when that is stretched beyond its common and *natural Distention*, it creates a great deal of *Pain*; — an *Inflammation*, a *Mortification*, and then *Death*.

To remedy this deplorable Disease, a small *lead*en *Wire* may be pushed up the *Urethra* to the *Caruncle*, and by gentle pushings against it, the *Lead* will sometimes force its way through; and then a *medicated Candle*, or a *Bougie*, may be lodged

against or upon the *Caruncle*, and so be destroyed.

These *Bougies* are to be had at *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and if I mistake not, there is a *Surgeon living*, who has been so obliging to acquaint the World, where they may be had of the *best*, and most *efficacious* Composition: And for me to give a *Form*, unless I had an *Arcanum*, would not be of any Service to the *Faculty* in general, or to Individuals; I shall therefore beg leave to make Use of the *Ingenious Mr. Sharp's* Form, with a little Alteration, and the Method of Rolling them. †

The *Bougie* is to be lodged every *Day* against the *Caruncle*, for two or three Hours at a Time, longer or shorter, as the *Patient* is able to bear it, \* and upon taking it away, *Matter* will be found upon it, and especially at the *diseased* Part, which indeed is not to be wondered at, since the *Bougie* will in its self (generally) *corrode* or rather *irritate* the *Parts*; and I have experienced several Times where a common *Wax Candle*, nay  
a com-

† *Vid.* The End of the Book.

\* They being generally troublesome, if not very painful.



a common *Piece of Plaister*, having been lodged in the *Urethra* for the above Time, has been *besmeared* with *Matter* in the same Manner and Degree, as where the *nostrum Bougie*, or *medicated Candle* has been used ; and if the *simple Wax Candle* or *Plaister*, were to be lodged in a *Urethra* which had never been affected, it would have the same Effect. I once passed the *Candle* into the *Urethra* (to satisfy my Curiosity) of a *Dog*, and held him for the Space of an Hour before I took it out, and it was *besmeared* all over with slimy Matter within a Trifle of the End of his *Penis*, which plainly shews, 'tis either caused by the Parts being *inflamed*, or the *mucilaginous Mucus* of the *glandulous Ducts* which are placed in the *Urethra*.

However, *Bougies* or *medicated Candles*, may be indisputably of great *Service* ; yet I am apprehensive, at the same Time the *Bougie* is destroying the *Caruncle*, 'tis also *irritating* the *internal Coats* of the *Urethra*, and therefore if the *Caruncle* is destroyed, which will of Course take up some Time in doing (where the *Bougie* operates kindly) there must be a *Cicatrix* follow ; and not only a

*Constriction* here, together with the *Cicatrix*, but a *Constriction* in every other Part of the *Urethra*, more or less, as it was affected by the *catheretic Quality* of the *Bougie*; so though the *Patient* gets rid of this threatening and painful *Malady*, he ever after, more or less, voids his *Urine* with difficulty, and sometimes Drop by Drop, with no small Pain; which in my Opinion (and agreeable to our very well known Countryman Mr. *Wiseman*) might be remedied, supposing *medicated Candles* were made Use of to accomplish the Cure, or in Fact, to palliate the Disease by a *Bougie* made of a *simple Plaister*; and just before the Time of Use, or immediately after they are cold, let the Ends of them which are to be passed into the *Urethra* and lodged against the *Caruncle*, be dipt in any *Preparation* of *simple Salve* that hath been properly *impregnated* with *Præcipitat. Rubr. &c.* and when well stiffned, pushed gently into the *Urethra*; and to do it the better let the End to be dipt, be rather less than in common, by which means a Quantity of *digesting Salve* will be lodged upon the End of the *Bougie*, and when the *Caruncle* is absolutely destroyed,

another



another ought to be introduced that is of the *epulotic* Kind, which will heal the Parts, or use the following Injection,

℞. Decoct Malv. ℥iv. Gum Arabic. ℥v.  
Troch. Alb. Rh. ℥iij. Spt. Vin.  
Camp. ℥j. M.

This to be injected into the *Urethra* by a long piped Syringe, several Times in Twenty-four Hours; or the following, which I generally prefer;

℞. Balf. Copoib. Gilead. (in Vitel ovi)  
Solut. āā. ℥j. Decoct. Hordei. ℥v.  
Gum. Arabic. ℥iij. Spt. Terebinth  
℥j. M.

But when all these Methods prove abortive, and nothing more can be done in the *medicinal* Way, without risking the Patient's Life, then *manual Operation* must be made Use of, but not till the last Extremity, as an ingenious *Author* \* observes, tis a Piece of great Severity, and therefore never  
to

\* Mr. Sharp.

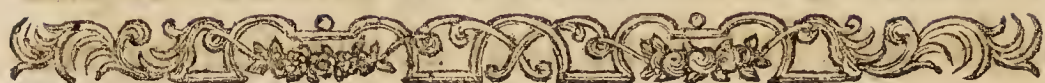
to be thought of but in the greatest Exigencies, and then every Attempt is justifiable.

The Method of doing it is as follows; a *Steel Staff* must be passed up the *Urethra* to the Obstruction or *Caruncle*, when done, pull the *Skin* a little on one Side, and with an *incision Knife*, cut boldly upon the End of the *Staff*, which is then to be drawn away, and the *Caruncle* to be cut out, either with the *Probe Scissars*, or the *Knife*, when if this is the real Obstruction to the *Urines* flowing, it will, (having been confined so long, and the contracting *fibrous Coats* of the *Bladder*, acting agreeable to each others Wants, the One to be gone, and the Other to have it,) run out in a Torrent, and with as much Force, considering the different Sizes of the *Orifices*, as if thrown out by the Pumping of an Engine. The Wound to be treated as common, or in the Operation for the *Stone*. One Observation I shall make upon this Operation——if the *Skin* is pulled on one Side, the *Wound* of the *Urethra* will not be opposite to that of the *Skin*, which will hinder the  
*Urines*



*Urines* falling through the *Wound*;—and also, in Healing of the Parts, great Care ought to be had, lest some Part of the *Excrecence* be left in the *Urethra*, and if not wholly cut away, it must be destroyed by the *Lunar Caustic*, *Vitrioli Rom.* &c.





## C H A P. XV.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of an  
Ozæna.*

**T**HIS is an *Ulcer* in the *Nostrils*, and as the *Ulcers* in the *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. will admit of the same Method of Cure, I shall treat of them all in this Chapter.

These *Ulcers* have, and often are cured by *Fumigation*; and there are several Methods laid down in the Execution of it. The Patient must be in a small and warm Room, if sitting in Bed, to be well covered, or if in an easy Chair, to be wrapt up in a Blanket; these necessary Precautions being observed, a Stool of about Twenty-seven Inches high, must be placed between the Patient's Legs, and upon that an Earthen pan, in which lay a Brick, and upon the Brick almost a red hot Iron Heater, on which



which strow Half a *Drachm*, or a *Drachm* of *Fact. Cinnab.* being first powdered, and over all, place a *Funnel*, and supposing the *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. are to be *fumigated*, put the Pipe End of the Tin *Funnel*, into the Patient's Mouth, so as the Fumes of the *Cinnabar* may be conveyed to the affected Parts, taking the *Mouth* from the *Funnel* when the *Fumes* begin to Suffocate, and then fresh *Cinnabar*, if thought necessary, may be sprinkled on that, or a fresh Heater, and the *Fumes* conveyed into the *Mouth*, to the *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. in the same Manner as before.

If an *Oxæna* is to be *fumigated*, the *Nostriks* are to be held over the small Pipe, as long at a Time as the Patient can very well suffer it; this to be repeated every Day till sufficient Advantage is gained over the *Ulcers*, which are then to be treated in this Manner, the *Probe* being well arm'd with *Lint*, and dipt in the following Composition.

R. Mel. Rosar. ʒß. Tinct. Myrrhæ C.  
 ʒj. Mel. Ægyptiac. ʒß. M.

I touch

I touch the Parts with it several Times in the Day, in order to remove the Slough, or thickened *Matter*, which may be lodged upon those Parts, and if, after the Slough, or thickened *Matter* is removed, a *Fungus* should arise, and this *Mixture* not able to destroy it, it either may be touched with the *Mel. Ægyptiac*, or a Skewer rendered jag'd at one End, and dipt in a little Butter of *Antimony*, and carefully conveyed to the Parts, will soon remove it; and by observing strictly the above Methods, a happy Cure may be accomplished.

*Fumigations* have been of Service to *Chancres*, where they have been very Ob-  
stinate, but not equal, in my Opinion, to the *Mercurial Ointment*, *Præcipat. R. &c.* Bleeding, and gentle cooling *Cathartics*, are very proper, and especially when there is an *Inflammation* or a bad *Habit* of *Body*, together with a *Plenitude*.





C H A P. XVI.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of a Gummata, Toph, Exostoses, and Node.*



THESE are very ugly Complaints, and the Surgeon ought to be very careful of them, lest dismal Consequences follow.

Oftentimes hard *Indurations*, or what I call, for Distinction sake, external *Nodes*, *Tophs*, &c. are what will very often submit to a *Mercurial Plaister*, and the Patient, at the same Time, taking three of the *Mercurial Pills* twice a Day; but if this should be thought tedious, a gentle *Salivation*, or rubbing the Parts with the *mercurial Ointment* will answer extremely well; I have seen several cured of these external *Nodes*, &c. by the *Mercurial Pills*,—*Plaister*, and a *Decoction* of *Guaiacum Wood*, but if an internal or  
real

real \* *Node*, *Gummata*, *Toph*, &c. should be found, and the Part will admit of it, as most Parts will (only the Disfiguring of the Patient should be regarded as much as possible, as in the *Os Zygomatic*, *Frontis*, &c.) a *Causlic* should be immediately applied, being infinitely better than a *Knife*, and the *tumified Bone* wholly exposed, which seldom is disordered further than the *Diploe*, which must be sculped away with a *Sculper*, not unlike a small *Chissel*; some *Surgeons* apply the *actual Caution* upon the *Bone*, and wait the *exfoliating* of the *Laminae*, which is not only a painful Method to the *Patient*, but very tedious, and I was going to say *uncertain*; while the *Sculper* if in a *dextrous Hand*, will remove all the caries Parts of the *Bone*, with great Facility, and Ease; and new *Granulations* from the internal Part of the *Bone*, will sooner Form, than after the Use of the *actual Caution*; the Wound to be drest with dry *Lint*, now and then, dipt in *Tinct. Myrr-hæ*

\* Is when the *Bone* is rotten, and swelled, but the False, or External, is when the *Integuments*, *Periosteum*, &c. are only indurated.



*hæ Comp.* or *Spt. Vin. Rect.* and the Cure to be compleated in the common Way.

The general Method is to lay the False, or External one open to the *Bone*, without using any Means to disperse it, believing it to be incurable any other way, or which is the Fact, by a too hasty Determination, the *Bone* is believed to be *carious*, and this Swelling caused by the Protuberance of the *Bone*; but the Difference, if properly examined and attended to, is easily known,—upon feeling the external, or *indurated Integuments*, they will appear tight, but may be moved backwards, and forwards, and generally, even with the Touch, 'twill give exquisite Pain—it has rather a redish Hue, as if *inflamed*, ——— but the true *Node* or *Toph*, will not give much Pain upon the Feeling it, though while the *Bone* is enlarging, and the *Periosteum* stretching, it will create almost unbearable Pains; yet the enlarged Part is absolutely fixed, and the *Integuments* not only without any particular Pain, but quite of a different Colour, and to me they are very easily to be distinguished; if so, instead of giving the Patient

an infinite deal of Pain and Trouble; besides the Expence, and confinement, the *Cure* may be accomplished with a little Care, while he is about his Business, by observing the Rules mentioned in the Beginning of this Chapter.







C H A P. XVII.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of the  
Serpigines.*



**T**HIS is a *cutaneous Eruption* in different Parts of the *Body*, occasioned by the *Venereal Virus* being thoroughly mixed with the *Blood* and *Lympha*; there will be a *Coagulation*, which thickening the *Pituitous Matter*, will be obstructed in the *Lungs*, and being very *viscid*, it adheres to the Side of the *Bronchia*, *Aspera Arteria*, and *Larinx*, and so cause a great *Hoarseness*, and sometimes the *Virus* will throw the *Blood* and *Lympha* into a violent *Foment*, and the Efforts of *Nature* to expel such a troublesome Guest, throws it out in *Pustules*, and *Scabs*, in the *Face*, *Head* and *Neck*; and sometimes the *whole Body* is no better off, being covered with *Tettars*, and *Crusts*. These will submit to the *Præcipitat. Rubr.*

mixed in the *Ungt. Alb. vel Cerat Alb. Medicines* given internally, will have but a very little Effect toward the Relief; nevertheless as an *Alterative*, or *Purifier* of the *Blood*, the *Pilule Mercur.* \* may be of a Night very properly given, either at the Time of using the *Unguent*, or immediately after; and in the succeeding Morning a *Scruple* of *Fl. Sulph.* The *Itch* being of a *Cutaneous* Nature, and requiring an external Remedy or *local Applications* for its *Cure*, and not *internal Medicines*: I shall Notice it here. The great *Sydenham*, together with several other Authors, who have very wrongfully imagined the *Cure* to be obtained by taking *Medicines*; yet they were obliged to use in their *Practice* very offensive *local Applications*, which plainly evinces they thought the *Cure* must in some Measure depend on the *external Means*, such as *Fl. Sulph. Pulv Helleb. Alb. Axung. Porc. &c.* If *Mercurial Preparations*, or *Flower of Brimstone*, will not establish a *radical Cure*, we thence may conclude the *Disease* is not in the *Blood*, or *Juices*, nor indeed in the *Body*

\* Which may be seen among the *Recipes*.



*Body* itself; being absolutely *Cutaneous*, and what does not spring from an *internal* Habit, for if it did, Thousands of Constitutions would be almost always subject to this Disease, while the Pure and Healthy would be free from it; but this is quite contrary to common Sense and Experience, for the most Healthy are as liable to this filthy Complaint, as the *Il-humored*, which plainly demonstrates it to proceed from some other Cause, and what other but the small *Anamalculems*, which are lodged upon the *porous Integuments*, where they *burrow*, and by working there, raise little Heads, in which there is a small Quantity of *Liquor*, of the Colour and Taste of *Tears*; these being opened, and the *Liquor* examined by a good *Microscope*, these *Anamalculems* appear. The manner in which this Disorder is propagated one from the other, is by these little Insects being conveyed from one to the other, either by making Use of the *same Towel*, or lying in the *same Sheets*, where some of these little *Insects* are left, which are lodged upon the *sound Persons Integuments*, where they *burrow*, and cause what we call the

*Itch* ; and how to Cure it without taking a Cargo of Medicines may be accomplished, (and not render the Patient obnoxious by his sulphurous Fumes) by observing the following Method, and indeed so may almost all *Cutaneous Eruptions*.

Take Half a *Drachm*, or a *Drachm* of the *Ungt. Citrin. ut P. E.* and melt it in a *Spoon* over the *Candle*, and when *liquified*, anoint between the *Fingers*, upon the *Wrist*, *Arms*, or *Hams*, and the Parts which are most affected ; this to be repeated for four or five Nights, at which Time the Patient will be *perfectly* cured ; but to prevent the ill Effects of the *Argt. Viv.* take twenty Grains of *Flor. Sulph.* and as many of *Salt Prunel.* in Half a Cup of Milk and Water, every Night going to Bed, and when the Cure is absolutely perfected, a Dose or two of *Sal. Glaub. Ver.* may be given to cool the Body, which plainly demonstrates the *Ancients*, as well as some of the *Modern Practitioners*, were intirely ignorant of the Cause and Seat of a *cutaneous Eruption*, vulgarly called the *Itch*.





C H A P. XVIII.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of the  
Condylomata, Verrucæ, Mariscæ,  
&c. &c.*

✱ W H E N the *Venereal Virus* is very *Malignant*, it will examine almost every Part of the Body, especially those of, and about the *Genitals* and *Fundament*; there is no Method \* so plausible of transmitting the *Venereal Venom* to the remote Parts of the Body, as by the *Lymphatic*, or *Capillary Blood-Vessels*, because they circulate their Contents through all the Confines of our Bodies; and in the Course of which, the contagious *Particles* are often lodged upon the *Mucous*, *Oleaginous* or *Mucilaginous Glands*; and if it reaches the *reticular Compages* of the *Skin*, it throws itself out in

K 4

*pustulary*

\* *Boerhaave*, and *Astruc*.

*pustulary Eruptions*; and when fixing upon the *sebaceous* Ones of the *Glans*, and its *Præputium*, and the *Labia Pudend.* in Women, then *Chancres* and *Verruæ*: But if on those about the *Anus*,—*Porri*, *Cristæ*, *Mariscæ*, *Mora*, and *Ficus in Ano*, which *Boerhaave* says, are *Elongations* of the *Papillæ* sprouting out from those *Glands*, and which produce both *Porri* and *Verruæ*, when rising singly; but when Shooting in Heaps and Clusters, and are large at their *Bases*, then the *Thymi*, *Fici*, and *Condylomata*, with many other *fungous Excrescences*, for these Parts have not only a very thin *Pannicular*, or *Covering*, but are constantly kept moist, which render them more ready to admit the *virulent Sanies*, or the *polluted seminal Humors* flowing down, as well as a Passage for those *Fungous* or *Papillæ* to shoot forth.

When these *Tumors* are recent they easily admit of a Cure, by laying them open, either with the Knife or Probe Scissars, and afterwards dressing them with the *Ungt. Mercur.* and *Præcipitat. Rubr.* and now and then touching the *Edges* with the *Lunar Caustic*, and to *Cicatrise* them over use *Cerat. Epulot. Ungt. Alb. dry Lint*, &c. But  
when



when they are very *Malignant*, and very *Obstinate*, *Foment* the Parts with a *Fotus ex Lig. Guaiac. Saffas. &c.* *Fumigate* with *Cinnabar*, and then dress the Parts as before mentioned; but if there are *Sinus's* formed into the *Anus*, or *Perinæum*, they ought to be laid open, and the Cavities must be gently filled with Dossels of Lint, spread with *Mercurial Ointment*, and to be treated the same, as in all *Venereal Ulcers*. The T Bandage must be used here, to secure on the *Dressings*, in the same Manner as in *Lithotomy*. During the Time of the Cure, ten Grains of *Æth. Min.* with as many of *Sal. Nitre*, may be given every Night going to Bed; these will cool the Body, by procuring in the Morning a gentle *Laxative Stool*, and will cause the *Urine*, and the *Lacunæ visciated Mucus* to pass off easily, and establish a *radical Cure*.





## C H A P. XIX.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of  
the Scabies, Alopecia, Phyma,  
&c. &c.*

W H E N the contagious Matter has reached the *Membrana Adiposa*, or the *Oleaginous Parts*, great Care is required, lest it makes its way to all the *Parts* of the *Body*; which Misfortune I have seen often with Horror, for wherever the *Venereal Particles*, if they are in Places through which the *red, yellow, serous, pellucid*, and other *Arterial Fluids* pass, they are taken up and distributed upon other *Parts*, as the *cellulous Membrane*, *Skin*, &c.

*Boerhaave* says, if the contagious Foulness has passed the *Pores* of the *Scarf-Skin*, and the *Vessels* of the true *Skin*, and is got into the *Cells* of the *Adipose Membrane*, and mixt with the *Fat* which it there finds; then



then does this *tenacious Oil* partake of its *virulent Quality*; and by its own *Claminefs* retains and embraces it, till by Heat, Continuance and Motion, it is more *incensed*; *corroding* and *contaminating* the *Skin* and *Cuticle* that are over it, and communicating the *Contagion* to the other *Cells* that surround it; and this is the Reason, that in the *Adipose Membrane* the *Corruption* is always found to have spread farther than in the *Skin* that covers it.

The *Tubercle* grows gradually larger and harder, and at length breaking at its *Extremity*, discharges such a *Matter* as has been before described; this *Matter* though it be wiped away, flows a fresh, and will not be stopped, nor does it *separate* any *Slough* from the sound Parts by *Suppuration*; but on the Contrary *fouls* all that is *Contiguous*, propagating the same Kind of *Virulence*, and supplying the same *Matter*: Thus do the spreading *Ulcers* of the *Membrana Adiposa* corrupt the *Integuments* by slow Degrees, and leave the *Muscles* beneath quite bare, though intire and of a lively *red Colour*. The *Matter* which they Discharge, is so very different from that which is found in all other Kinds of *Ab-*  
*scesses*,

*scesses*, that one who has been conversant among *Venereal* Patients, will immediately distinguish it from *Ichor*, *Sanies*, *Pus*, or the *Lymph* of *Cancers* ; For in this Disease, the *Matter* shines like melted *Tallow*, is almost void of *Tenacity*, looks of a Colour between dirty White and Green, and being without any perceptible *Acrimony*, as by *Heat* or *Pain*, but consumes this *Membrane* alone, with a red *Rottenness*.

If such an *Ulcer* happens to be healed, then the *Skin* will adhere to the *subjacent Muscles*, and make a very bad Appearance ; a Cavity, together with the *Loss* of *Motion* remaining in the *Muscles*, a *livid Colour* with a great *Tension* and a shining *Dryness*, without any of the *perspirable Matter* passing through the *Pores* of the *Parts*.

*Dr. Boerhaave* once had an Opportunity of seeing a young Fellow, whose whole Back was covered with *Ulcers* as broad as the *Palm* of the *Hand* ; and what was very surprising, his *Muscles* looked of a fine red Colour, till the *Vessels* were greatly affected, and then the whole *Pabulum* in the *Membrana Adiposa* was destroyed.

These



These (what I call) *cutaneous Ulcers* will not submit to the common *efficacious Remedies*, unless the infected *Fat* could be removed, and instead of pending or inclosing the *Virus* up by the Use of *Fire*, *Corrosives*, as *Lap. Infernalis*, *aq. Vitriol*, &c. The most rational Way is to use *mollifying, saponaceous* and *aqueous Applications*, which would dispose them to *Perspire*, the *Matter* thus rendered moveable—through the enlarged *Pores* of the *Body*. And I have used the *Mercurial Ointment* with great Success in these *Cellular Ulcers*, giving at the same Time the *Pil. Merc.* of a Night, and ten *Grains* of the *Flor. Sulph.* in the succeeding Morning.

There are other external Forms, described by the ingenious Dr. *Astruc*: This tormenting Disease shews itself internal, as well as external; But 'tis enough to observe, it appears in these *macular* and *pustulas Eruptions*, as well as the *Serpiginous Ulcuscula* already spoken to: In the *Emuëctories* of the *Groin*, Tumors called *Bubo's*, with many *Ulcers* in the *Nostrils*, *Throat*, and *Palate*, with or without *Caries*, which  
are

are called \* *Ulceræ Suorum Generum*. and there are many Swellings in the *Membranous Parts*, which occasions grievous Pains; these gummy Swellings are often on the *Periosteum*, with *excruciating Dolours*, *Tophi*, *Nodes*, and *Caries* on the Outside, as in the *medullary Oil*, and destroying the *Bony Laminae*, occasion *Exostoses*, &c.

But to return, these *Spots*, or *Venereal Maculae*, are so peculiar in their Appearance, as to require no great Judgment to determine them; indeed the *Lepra Græcorum* looks very much like the *Venereal Maculae*, but immediately upon removing their *dark Scales* they appear of a redish brown; whereas the *Lepra* appears *White*. These *Scabs* may be removed by anointing them either with the *Ungt. Citrinum ut E. P.* or *Ungt. Basil. flav. vel p. e. M.* But sometimes the *Virus* disseminating through the Body, and all its *Juices* with the *Succus Pilaris*, † and contaminating with the *Corrosive Virus*; Poisons the *Roots*, and cause the

\* By Turner.

† This is what supplies the *Roots* of the *Hair*, and so keeps it alive and fast to the *Integuments*, or otherwise it would fall off.



*the Hair* to fall off, especially from the Head, which is called *Alopecia*.

Diet *Drinks* here which *absorb*, *alter*, and *sweeten* the *Blood* and *Lympha*, are very proper ; such as *Guaiacum*, *Sassafras*, *Aromatics*, &c. but for weak *Constitutions*, a *Decoction* of *China* or *Sarsap.* are both *Sweeteners* and *Restorers* of the Weak.

Bleeding in *Venereal Cases*, formerly was very much depended upon, but Experience has sufficiently shewn the too frequent and promiscuous Use of it to be very *Pernicious*; indeed in young *Plethoric Habits*, and upon immoderate *Gonorrhœa* Runnings, *Bleeding* in such a Case might be of Use, but I must ingeniously confess, I never once saw a Case wherein I thought it necessary, especially during the *Venereal Flux* ; it may, and I believe will give some Relief in *Seminal* or *Gonorrhœa Weaknesses*, to lessen the *Momentum* of the *Blood*, and to abate or prevent any *Inflamations*, &c. A *French Surgeon* observes, when *Blood* is taken from the *Arm*, the *Venereal Matter* will be attracted, or driven more inwardly into the *Body*, and pernicious as well as dangerous Consequences must of Course follow ; and  
if

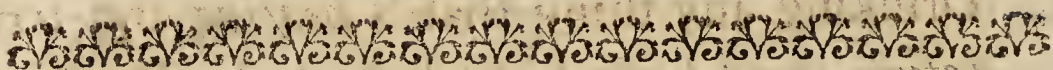
if the Patient is *blooded* in the *Foot*, it either drives the *Virus* as has been observed into the *Body*, or else it precipitates the *Virus* by *Defluxion* into the *Testicles*. *Sulphur* of *Antimony* I have given with great Success, for in raising an Effervescence in the *Blood*, *Effluvias*, *Exhalations*, and *Perspirations*, are promoted, and so the noxious Particles are expelled, and the *Blood* left very well cleansed of the *Pocky Matter*.

Sometimes there are knotty *Swellings* in different Parts of the *Body*, which are called *Phyma*, occasioned by a *Dyscracy*. These *Tumors* are often removed by the Use of the *Fotus ex Guaiac*. and *Mercurial Ointments* or *Plaisters*, but when they prove *Obstinate*, and the *Callosity* left behind the *Healing* of *Chancres* of the *Prepuce*, where some Part of the obstructed *Lymph*, being condensed and hardened into a *Callous*, and the *Fotus's Cataplasms*, &c. prove ineffectual; *Manual Operation* must take Place, and the *Dressings*, as has been mentioned in *Venereal Wounds*, to be made Use of. There are a great many Appellations given to *Wounds*, *Swellings*, and *Scabs*, by  
Dr.



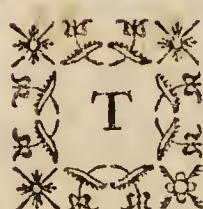
Dr. Astruc, too tedious to be enumerated here, much more to give a particular Account of them, since I must then recede from my *primary Motive*, and render myself rather *Prolix*, which hitherto I hope, I have sufficiently guarded against. I shall in the next Chapter treat of a *Dysuria*, together with a *Diarrhæa* or *Tenesmus*, which I presume will not be thought immethodical.





## C H A P. XX.

*Of the Nature and Treatment of  
a Dysuria, Diarrhæa, Tenesmus,  
&c.*


 H O U G H these *Diseases* do not particularly belong to the *Lues Venerea*; yet they are often Attendants, and not only cause great Pains, but dangerous *Symptoms* also. The *Dysuria* is a Difficulty of *Urine*, proceeding from an ill *Disposition* of the *Organs*, or from an *Obstruction* of them by the *Stone*, *Gravel*, or *Viscous Humors*, accompanied with a violent *Heat* of the *Parts* and *Urine*, and no less Difficulty of voiding it. The ill Effects, and Agonies People are liable to by a *total Suppression* or *Stoppage* in the *Urethra*, I have already noticed in the Chapter of *Caruncles*: But what I am to observe here, is the proper *Dysuria*, or *Heat*, *Pain*, and *Difficulty* of *Urining*.

The



The Patient must avoid both Eating and Drinking any thing that is *beating* and *irritating*, and keep himself low, by Drinking warm Barley Water, in which *Nitre* hath been dissolved, as also *Gum Arabic*, or plentifully of the following *Decoction*.

R. Cucum. Cucurb. Citr. Mel. Sem. papaver. āā. ʒß. coque in aqua Font. lbij. ad lbiss. deinde Colat. adde Syr. ex Althæa. e Mecon. āā. ʒij. M. f. *Decoction*.

And if this will not do, mix with it Twenty or Thirty Drops of the *Elix. Anodyn. Pharm. ut Full*. But sometimes these Cases are very Stubborn, especially when attended with *Chordees*, or *Priapisms*,\* in such obstinate Cases, *Bleeding* may be used to great Advantage, and the above *Decoction* well impregnated with *Camphor* and *Sacchr. Saturni*, or fix or eight Grains, taken every five or six Hours, in four Ounces of an *Emulsion* of *Almonds*, will generally perfect

L 2

the

\* Called so from *Priapus*, a *Lacivious God* of the *Gardens*. The *Penis* being strongly erected without any Provocation of Lust.

the Cure. *Manna*, *Salts*, and *Crem Tartar*, have great Advantages in the Cure of a *Dysuria*, when not accompanied with a *Diarrhæa*.

An immoderate *Diarrhæa* has many frightful *Symptoms*, especially in, or after a *Salivation*, when *Bile*, *Blood*, and the *Coats* of the *Intestines* are brought away by *Stool*; besides, the Patient being in the most rack-ing and excruciating Pains, which if not speedily relieved, *Death* must terminate the Cure.

The common Acceptation of a *Diarrhæa* perhaps is not so bad as I have described, being generally understood a *Looseness* in the *Belly*, which ejects several *Bilious*, *Pituitous*, and other *Fæculent Excrements*.

When a *Diarrhæa*, or *Dysentery*, attends or follows a *Salivation*, refreshing *Cordials*, made of *Aq. Cinnam. fort. et Tenuis*, *aq. Mirab. comp.* *Syr. Cydonior.* *Diacod.* &c. together with this *Electuary*.

R. Pulv. Coral. Rubr. pp. Terra Japon  
 aa. ʒj. Conf. Rosar. Rubr. Diascord.  
 aa. ʒiij. Syr. e Mecon. q. s. f. f. Elect.

And



And let his *Drink* be of the *Decoct. Alb.* ut P. L. and exhibit the following *Clyster*.

R. Decoct. Alb. ut P. L. ℥viii. Diascord. Ther. Ven. āā. ʒiʒ. Vitel ovi ʒj. M. f. *Enema*.

And discretionally give the Patient a little of the strong and small *Cinnamon Waters*, in which *Cinnamon* and *Mace* have been impregnated; and I have given six or eight Drops of *Syd. L. L.* this ought not to be prescribed but where there is great Danger, unless the *Ptyalism* is at an End (because it checks the *glandular Secretions*) and then the following *Electuary* may be prescribed, which will comfort the *Intestines*, and recover the *Tone* of the *Bowels*, bridle their disorderly *Peristaltic Motion*, *Concenters Acrimony*, and appeaseth *Gripes*.

R. Conf. Ros. Rubr. ʒj. Diascord. ʒij. Pulv. Bol. Arm. Ver. ʒj. Sang. Drac. ʒj. Flor. Balauſt. ʒj. Ol. N. M. Cinnam. āā. gt. ij. Liq. Laud. gt. x. Syr. e Mecon. q. f. f. Elect.

The Quantity of a Nutmeg every two, three, or four Hours, till the *Diarrhæa Flux* is abated or stoped, and then once or twice in a Day would be sufficient; sometimes during the *Salivation*, especially when too large a Quantity of *Calomel* or *Merc. Dulc.* is taken; or *Desault's Method*, *Fric-tion* and *Purgations* are used, a *Tenesmus* if not a *Diarrhæa* will seize the poor weak Patient. This *Tenesmus* is a continual Desire of going to *Stool*, yet attended with an *In-ability* of doing any thing, but *bloody slimy Matter* or *Mucus*, which may be relieved by the same Medicines, prescribed for a *Diarrhæa*. *Purging Medicines* are extremely *pernicious*, and ought not to be administered; *Anodyne Clysters*, *Medicines*, &c. are very beneficial and may be used with great Safety. Having noticed every thing that appeared to me necessary in the Knowledge of this *Malady*, shall conclude with this Line of *Homer's*.

Παντες τεν θεων χαλεστον ανθρωποι.

*Sine ope divinâ nihil valemus.*

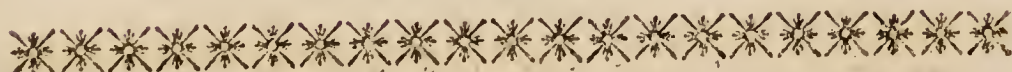
*The End of the Treatise on the  
Venereal Disease.*





A  
SHORT PRACTICAL  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
Art of PHLEBOTOMY,  
AND

Its different Accidents, with proper Methods of Relief.



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A  
SHORT PRACTICAL  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
Art of PHLEBOTOMY, &c.



CHAP. I.

*Of the Nature and Use of a Muscle  
in General.*

THE Muscles are the grand Instru-  
ments of Motion, because they con-  
tract, which is their proper Ac-  
tion. A Muscle, or *Musculus* in Latin, is  
understood all that which is properly called  
*Flesh* ;

*Flesh*; and is not in one continued *Substance* through the whole Body, but consists of many Parts or Parcels, that have no continuation of Substance, but lie only contiguous to one another, in such convenient and decent Order and Situation, as may conduce to the Comeliness of the Body, and the Performance of each one's particular Office.

A *Muscle* is justly defined to be a *dissimilar* or *organical* Part, (composed of its proper *Membrane*, *fibrous Flesh*, a *Tendon*, *Vein*, *Artery*, and *Nerve*) which being tied, deprives the *Muscles* of the Power of *Contracting*, but the Stoppage being removed, the *contractive* Power immediately return again, and *contracting Swell*; and so by *Nature* appointed to be the *compleat* Instrument of *free local Motion*. There are some *Authors* who imagine the *contracting*, or *relaxing* of a *Muscle* to be intirely owing to the *Blood*, for say they, the *Rarefaction* of the *Blood* and *Spirits*, distend the *Cavities* of the *Fibres*, which is done at our instant Will. \*

This

\* This to me does not appear clear.



This *Rarefaction* of the *Blood* and *Spirits* is supposed \* to be performed after the following Manner. The *Blood* being full of *Globules* of *Air*, is strongly compressed by the surrounding *Particles* of *Blood*, and attracting each other, form a *Globule*, in the Middle of which is a small *Globule* of *Air*, whose Force of *Expansion* will be constantly proportioned to the Force by which it is compressed.

These *Globules* continually circulating through the *Cavities* of the *Muscular Fibres*, are mixt with the *Animal Spirits*, which fall from the *Nerves* into the *Cells* of the *Fibres*, and attracting the *Particles* of the *Blood* more strongly then, than at another Time, give the inclosed *Air* an opportunity of expanding itself, and consequently of swelling the *Vesicle*, and each *Vesicle* swelling at the same Time, the *Fibres* must be shortened, and the Shortening of all the *Fibres* is the *Contraction* of the *Muscle*; but before I proceed any further upon *Muscular Motion*, I shall first give a short Definition of its Composition.

A *Muscle* is formed of three *Dissimilar*, and three *Similar*, or three *Common*, and three *Proper*; the three *Dissimilar* are the *Artery*,

\* By Dr. Keill and others.

*Artery, Vein, and Nerve*; the *Similar* are three, the *fibrous Flesh, Membrane, and Tendon*. The *Arteries* convey to the *Muscles* vital Heat and Nourishment, and a *Lax* that in Motion effervesces with the *Animal Spirits*, whereby their *Action* is performed. These *Nerves* come either from the *Medulla Oblongata* within the *Brain*, or from the *Spinalis*. The *Vessels* are called *Common*, because they are with other Parts of the Body, as well as with them.

The *similar* Parts are so named, being peculiar to a *Muscle*, and not employed in any other Part. The first *fibrous Flesh*, which by some Gentlemen are distinguished into two Parts, *Fibres* and *Flesh*, and *Fibres* into *fleshy* and *Membranous*. Dr. Croone says, all the *Flesh* of a *Muscle* which makes the greatest Part of it, and which the Bulk of the whole Body chiefly consists, seems to be nothing else, but that Position of the *Blood* that flows through the *Intervases* of the *Fibres*, which thickening by their Coldness is staid, or continued amongst them; every *Muscle* hath a proper *Membrane* that invests it, and distinguishes it from others, but its Origin is difficult to determine. It



is amongst some the received Opinion (though they can't pretend to prove such a thing) that the *Nerves* are small *Pipes*, which contain a *Fluid*, called *Animal Spirits*, drawn off from the *Blood* in the *Brain*. But till these *Pipes* can be found out, there is sufficient Room for a Division of Sentiments. The *Nerves*, says a modern Author, are not only *impervious* to the smallest *Stylus*, but, when viewed with a Microscope, evidently appear to have no Cavity. The great and celebrated Sir *Isaac Newton*, has left upon Record this Opinion, in his *Optics*; that the *Capillamenta* of the *Nerves* are each of them solid and uniform; that the *vibrating Motion* of the *ætherial Medium* may be propagated along them, from one End to the other uniformly, and without Interruption: For Obstructions in the *Nerves* create *Palsies*. And that they may be sufficiently uniform, I suppose them to be *pellucid* when viewed singly, though the Reflections in their *cylindrical Surfaces* may make the whole *Nerve*, composed of many *Capillamenta*, appear *opaque* and *white*. For *Opacity* arises from reflecting Surfaces, such as may disturb and interrupt the Mo-  
tions

tions of this *Medium*. I must confess my Opinion to be contrary to Sir *Isaac's*, but it being a curious Point to examine into, and no less difficult to demonstrate, shall beg Leave to reserve my Sentiments upon it till another Opportunity.

Dr. *B. Robinson* says, that when a *Muscle* is contracted, its *fleshy Fibres* are shortened and hardened, without a sensible Change made in its *Tendons*; that as soon as the contracting Force ceases to act, the shortened and hardened *Fibres* are again lengthened and softened. The exceeding Quickness of this Motion, passes from the *Brain* through the *Capillamenta* of the *Nerves*, to the most distant *Muscles* in an Instant, and its Cessation the very Moment the Cause which produced it ceases to act, shews it to be the *vibrating Motion* of a very *elastic Fluid*. Sir *Isaac* says, this *Æther* is exceedingly more *rare* and *subtle* than *Air*, and exceedingly more *Elastic* and *Active*. It readily pervades all Bodies, and by its *elastic Force* is expanded through all the *Heavens*. If it be 700000 times more *Elastic* than our *Air*, it is above 700000 more *rare*. Its *elastic*  
Force

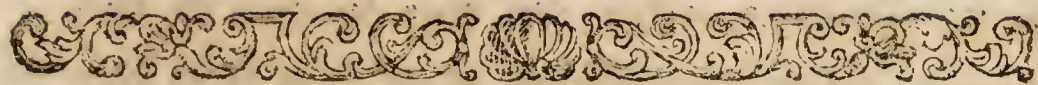


Force in Proportion to its *Density*, is above 490000000000 Times greater than the *elastic* Force of the *Air* is, in Proportion to its *Density*. It is *rarer* within Bodies, than in the empty Spaces between them; and in passing Bodies into empty Spaces, it grows *denser* and *denser* by degrees; and the Increase of its *Density*, at any Distance from the *Center* of *Gravity* of a Body, is as the Quantity of *Matter* in the Body *directly*, and the Square of that Distance *inversely*: and it is *rarer* within *dense* Bodies, than within *rare* Bodies. All Bodies endeavour to recede and go from the *denser* Parts of it, toward the *Rarer*; and the Force wherewith a Body endeavours to recede, is as the Quantity of *Matter* in the Body, and Increase of the *Density* of the *Æther* at the *Centre* of *Gravity* of the Body, taken together. When it is put into a *vibrating Motion* by the Rays of Light, the Will of *Animals* or other Causes, its *Vibrations* or *Pulses* move swifter than Light, and, by Consequence, above 700000 Times swifter than Sounds. Its *Density* and *expansive* Force, are both increased in Proportion to the Strength and Vigour of its *vibrating Motion*;

*Motion*; which *Motion*, like the *vibrating Motion* of the *Air* for the Production of *Sounds*, grows *weaker*, as the *Square* of the *Distance* from the Place in which it is excited encreases. And, lastly, its *vibrating Motion* is regularly propagated through Bodies made of uniform *dense Matter*, but is *reflected*, *refracted*, interrupted or disordered by any Unevenness in the Bodies.

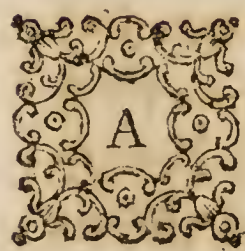
But to conceive a little more clearly of a *Muscle*, the *Fibres* run not Lengthways, but little upon the Slope, and so long as they continue *fleshy*, they run *Strait* and *Parallel* one by the Side of another; and therefore it may be made out of the *Fibres* expanding themselves at their Ends; but this, to me, is somewhat difficult to determine: and therefore we may suppose, the *Fibres* are not wholly spent thereupon, so as to End there, for under this *Membrane* they run, being without, or divested of, their *Parenchyma* Lengthways of the *Muscle*, and form or constitute its *Tendon*.





## C H A P. II.

*The Nature and Use of a Tendon in  
general.*



**TENDON**, *Spigelius* says, is a similar and simple Part of a peculiar Kind, diffused through the whole Body of the *Muscle* Lengthways, which in some Part thereof is united, and there it is white, with a Kind of Brightness, dense, hard and smooth; and in some divided and stuffed with *Flesh*, where it is not easily discernable; and seeing it is very much adapted for Contraction, at our Will, moves, together with itself, that Part into which it is inserted.

**STENO** declares the Beginning or Rise of a *Muscle* to be *Tendinous* as well, as at its Insertion; and believes a *Tendon* to be a Body continued from the Beginning of the *Muscle*, to their Ends. All *Muscles* which are ap-  
M pointed

pointed for the Moving of *Bones*, have *Tendons*, which are inserted into those *Bones*, they are to move. Dr. *Cröone* thinks every *Muscle* has its *Tendon*; but I believe this is not the general Opinion of *Anatomists*, for the *Muscles* in the *Lips*, *Sphincter* of the *Bladder*, and *Anus*, have not, as I know of, been discovered yet to have a *Tendon*, though some Parts are a little harder than others. There are different Opinions as to the Substance of a *Tendon*, the above-mentioned Author *Spigelius*, thinks it *Simple*, or *Similar*, while the great *GALEN* declares it to be *Dissimilar*, composed of a Number of *fibrous Ligaments*, and very slender *Nerves*, growing by degrees into one.

*Diemerbroeck* believes every *Nerve* which enters into any *Muscle*, is continued as far as its *Tendon*, whence comes the acute Sense of the *Tendon*; some think the *Tendon* is not very *Nervous*, but very likely, the *Fibres*, and *Membranes*, with a *Ligament*, are intermixed with the *Nerve*; while others are of an Opinion, 'tis a Prolongation, of the *Fibres*, freed from their *Parenchyma*, and clothed with the investing *Membrane* of the *Muscle*; but be the Substance whatever it will



will, 'tis held to be the principal Part of the *Muscle*, and the greatest Instrument of its Action. Dr. *Willis* thinks that the *Animal Spirits*, which reside in the *Muscle*, do in Cessation from Motion, retire into the *Tendons*, and in Motion are darted from thence into the *fleshy* Part, where they are joined with more, flowing in by the *Nerves*.

The *Tendons* have two general Shapes, sometimes round, as you may see in the *Biceps* of the Arm, and sometimes broad, as may be seen in the *oblique and transverse Muscles* in the *Abdomen*: It would be no difficult *Matter* to prove the Union of *Tendons*, where they have been partly divided; and especially after they have had a Division; for when a *Tendon* is partly divided, there is often great Pains, which may be prevented continuing by a total Division of it; the *Fibres*, while they are partly divided, and partly not, are stretched, and greatly forced (as then part of the resistive Power is lost,) by the Action of the *Muscle*, which will of course contract more, when some of its Strength or Resistance is removed or taken away; and therefore, to obviate this Evil, divide it through, tho'

if it be a *Flexor Tendon* of a *Joint*, the every Motion of the *Joint*, will give great Pain, to bring it in Contact; yet the *Limb* must be put in such a Situation, as will easily admit of such a *Contaction*, and be kept in such a Position, till the Ends are again united.

The Ingenious Mr. Sharp is of Opinion, if the *Tendon* was neither divided, nor *Sutured* up, but only put in that Position where the *Tendon* would be most slackened, the *Muscle* without Contraction, and the *Limb* kept nearly in this easy Position for a Month, or more, will do much better, than to divide it. Some Surgeons, though I think without any Occasion, are of an Opinion, this constant Situation will contract the *Limb* in such a Manner, as to hinder its Use ever after.

But Mr. Sharp very plainly proves this Notion to be false, and is what I have seen more than once myself, for suppose the *Tendon* was divided, and the Ends could be brought into Contact with each other, and kept so, without a *Suture*, for a Month or six Weeks, the *Limb* would receive, after a little Time, its accustomed Use again; an



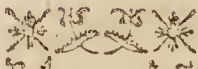






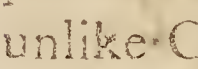
an Instance or two I shall add at the End of this Book amongst the Cases, wherein it will appear to a Demonstration, that a *Tendon* will unite perfectly well, where 'tis absolutely divided, and the *Limb* continue to have its wonted Motion.





## C H A P. III.

*The Nature and particular Use of  
a Nerve in general.*





 Nerve is a fibrous round, long, white  


 A Bundle or Substance of very fine  


 Pipes, or if I may offer my Opi-  
 pinion, of a porous Form or substance not  
 unlike Cane, through which, the nervous  
 Juice or Fluid Circulates. This animal  
 Spirit is conveyed to all Parts of the Body  
 by these porous Pipes, (as I shall beg leave  
 to term them) not only to facilitate any  
 Motions, but to enliven, and quicken the  
 Sensations also. - The medullary Substance  
 of the Brain furnishes different Parts with  
 ten Pair of Nerves, and before they are  
 sent out, the Dura and Pia Mater enclose  
 them, with their Membranes; which last not  
 only covers them all in general, but also  
 encloses



encloses every *Fibre* in particular; and 'tis very likely that each *Fibre* of the *Nerves* answers to a particular part of the *Brain* at the one End, and to a particular Part of the Body at its other; and then whenever the Impression or a Wound is made upon such part of the *Brain*, the *Soul* (by some imagined to be seated there) may know that such a Part is injured or affected.

The *Nerves* commonly accompany the *Arteries* through the whole Body to preserve the *animal Spirits* warm, so as to be always ready to enter into the most minute Parts; or otherwise we shou'd more or less, according to the Climate, Air and Exercise, be subject to frequent *Palsies*, or Numbness; and perhaps the Sensations of *Hearing*, *Seeing*, *Tasting*, would be prejudiced, and which is now happily prevented by the continual Heat and *Pulse* of the *Arteries*. Probably this way of thinking will not agree with some sort of Gentlemen, since the *animal Spirits* are imagined to be so *spiritous* as not to be thicken'd or thin'd be they in what Climate soever; be it so, the *Juices* it meets with may be so much affected, as not to suffer its *spiritous Fluidity*

to penetrate and mix with them; which will absolutely prevent the Sense of the Parts; but while they continue to follow the Course of the *Arteries*, the *Pulse* and Heat of the *arterial Blood* will not only render them, but the Parts adjacent, proper Comfort.

The *Nerves* have *Blood-Vessels* as well as the other Parts of the Body, and are not only spread upon the *Coats*, but run amongst their *medullary Fibres*, as may easily be discovered amongst the *Fibres* of the *Retina*: and wherever two *Nerves* join together, or send out a Branch, or receive one from the other, there is generally a *Plexus*, or what is sometimes called a *Ganglio*; this may be observed at the beginning of all the *Nerves* of the *Medulla Spinalis*, and other Places in the human Body.

The Ancients were of an Opinion there were no more than seven Pair of *Nerves* from the Head, and thirty from the *Spine*; but the modern Authors have, I think, very justly, either made these seven into *Ten*, or have found three more. Their Uses are different, the *Olfactorii* are for *Smelling*, the *Optici* for *Seeing*, the *Oculorum Motores*



*Motores* move with the *Muscles* of the *Eyes*, the *Oculorum Pathetici* move with the *Eye*, and are generally attendant upon, or expressive of some *Passion* of the *Mind*, as *Love*, *Joy*, &c. The fifth Pair send *Twigs* to the *Eyes*, *Nostrils*, *Palate*, and *Tongue*. Whence it is, that *seeing* or *smelling* what is pleasing to the *Appetite*, makes the *Mouth* to water. The sixth Pair inosculating with the recurring *Twigs* of the fifth Pair, make the beginning of the *intercostal Nerve*. The seventh Pair, *Auditorius*, minister to the *Sense* of *Hearing*. The eighth Pair, or *par Vagum*, serves to the *Stomach*, *Bladder*, *Womb*, &c. Whence comes the *Affinity*, when a *Stone* in the *Bladder* causes a *Sickness* in the *Stomach*, or breeding *Women* a *Sickness* likewise. The ninth or *intercostal Pair*, and the tenth receiving a *Twig* from the ninth, are bestowed on the *Muscle Stenothyroideus*.

The *Nerves* which attend the *Arm*, some say three of the *Neck*, and three of the *Back*, do every one send a *Branch* towards the *Arm*; all which, for their greater *Facility* and *Strength*, uniting with one another; and again separating one from the other,

the

the one of them goes to the *Muscle Deltoïdes*, to the second *Muscle* of the *Os Hyoides*, and to the *Skin* of the *Arm*; the other five are bestowed wholly on the *Muscles* and *Skin* of the *Arm* and *Hand*. These are the true Instruments of *Pleasure* or *Pain*, as of *Seeing*, *Hearing*, *Feeling*, *Tasting*, &c. &c.





## C H A P. IV.

*The Quantity of Blood in Circulation,  
and the Nature of Pulsation.*

I Shall not endeavour to shew how  
Blood is made of Chyle, that being  
foreign to my Design; but give  
the Reader some Ideas of its Cir-  
culation, together with the Cause of its  
Pulsation.

The Motion of the *Heart*, is from the  
Time the *Lungs* are expanded by the Force  
of the external Air entering them, which is as  
soon as we are born, or have made our Exit  
from the *Matrix*; while before we were with-  
out *Systole* or *Diastole*. The *Chyle*, which  
was not only in the *Lungs*, but in every  
Part of the Body, receives a sudden Change  
of Colour, *i. e.* from a *muddy Cream* to a  
*florid Red*, and is thus metamorphized from  
one Colour to another, by the *nitrous* and  
*sulphurous*

*phurous Particles* of the Air; and what is very wonderful, one *Inspiration* will not only expand the *Lungs*, but cause a Change throughout the Body, and I apprehend is a just Criterion \* to judge a living, or what is called, a still-born Child by.

The Quantity of *Blood*, supposed to be in a healthy Man's Body, is generally imagined to be from fifteen to twenty-five Pounds; now suppose the *Heart* throws out an Ounce each *Systole*, and contracting about 4200 Times in an Hour, † according to the different *Sexes, Ages, Temperaments, &c.* it will cause in one Hour 262 Pounds 8 Ounces; and in 24 Hours 6300 Pounds of *Blood* to pass thro' the *Heart*.

The particular Reason for its long continued Motion in some, and shorter in others, is beyond, I believe, human Comprehension; and an Attempt, therefore, to define the real Cause would be a great Piece of Folly, and as such, I have nothing further to add but

\* Though not the only one——for if the *Lungs* are taken out of a Child, and thrown into Water and sink, the Child was dead Borned; but if they swim, it was alive.

† *i. e.* 70 Times in a Minute.



but that the Whole is the Appointment of the great Author of our Being, whose Will, always guided by unerring Wisdom, preserves it in the Order and Connection in which he established it.

At the very identical Time of the *Systole* of the *Heart*, there is a *Pulsation* in every *Artery* through the whole Body, unless any of them are wounded, even to the very extreme Parts: Some Authors, from hence infer, they are endued with a *pulsific* Faculty, arising necessarily from their Structure; while others are of Opinion, their *Pulsation* is intirely owing to the *Impetus* of the *Blood*; and they give very good Reasons for it; which I have experienced several times—— If an *Artery* of a Dog be divided, the lower Part will lose its *Pulsation*, or, what some call, the *pulsific* Faculty; but if a *Pipe* be put into each end of the divided *Artery*, so as to preserve a due *Circulation* of the *arterial Blood*, the *Pulsation* will be continued beyond the *Pipe*, as well, as on that Side next to the *Heart*.—— And in *Transfusion* of the *Blood* out of one Animal's *Artery* into another's *Vein*; that *Vein* shall have a *Pulsation* answering to that of the *Artery*  
in

in the other Animal, whence the *arterial Blood* issueth; which plainly shews it to be the *Impetus* of the *Arterial Blood*, being poured into it, out of the Heart in each *Systole*. Having examined a little, and what I thought necessary, into the *Circulation* of the *Blood*, and the Cause of the *Heart's* contracting, and dilating, believing 'twill be of Service hereafter, I shall now come to give a short Definition of the *Coats*, and Situation of the *Arteries* which are liable to be wounded in the Art of *Phlebotomy*.







## C H A P. V.

*Of the Arteries and Coats in general.*

THE Arteries are conical Channels  
 which convey the Blood from the  
 Heart to all the Parts of the Body.  
 Each Artery is formed or composed of three  
 Coats, of which the first seems to be a Web  
 of fine Blood-Vessels and Nerves, contrived  
 for the Nourishment of the Coats of the Ar-  
 tery. The second is formed of circular, or  
 rather spiral Fibres, of which there are more  
 or fewer Strata or Lays, according to the  
 Bigness of the Artery. The third and in-  
 most Coat is a fine dense transparent Mem-  
 brane; this keeps the Blood within its  
 Channel, which otherwise, upon the Dila-  
 tation of the Artery, wou'd easily separate  
 the spiral Fibres from one another.

As the Arteries grow smaller and smaller,  
 so these Coats grow thinner, and the Coats  
 of

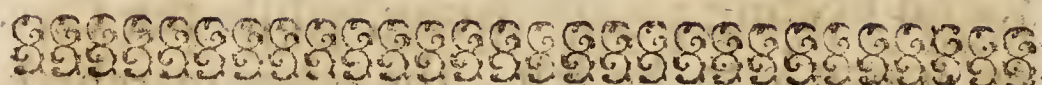
of the *Veins* seem to be only a Continuation of the *Coats* of the *capillary Arteries*.

The *Arteries*, as soon as the *subclavian Branches* of the *ascending Trunk* of the *Aorta* are past out of the *Thorax*, are called *Axillar*. This Artery sendeth, before it arrives at the *Arm*, out of its upper Part, the *Humiraria*, which is bestowed on the Muscles of the *Shoulder*, and at its lower Part, *Theracia superior, inferior, and Scapularis*, which run to the same Parts, with the *Veins* of the like Denomination, and having communicated small *Twigs* to the *Glands* of the *Armpit*, it accompanieth the *Basilica* along the *Arm*, for there is no *cephalic Artery*; when it is come to the bending (and sometimes before, which is very lucky in *Aneurisms* of the *Arms*,) of the *Elbow*, it is parted into two *Branches*, which pass almost wholly into the inner side of the *Hand*, for the back side hath no *Artery*, but from a small *Twig* that runs betwixt it, and the *Bone* of the *Thumb*; the one of these, resting upon the *Radius*, is that which *beats* about the *Wrist*, and is generally felt by *Physicians*,  
though



though very often the *Temporal* is to be found beating pretty strong, while the *Car-pul* scarce is to be felt; the other marcheth by the *Ulna*, and with the former, is spread through the *Hand, Fingers, &c.*





## C H A P. VI.

*Of the Veins, and Coats in general.*

THE *Veins*, as I have already hinted, are only a Continuation of the extreme *capillary Arteries*, reflected back again towards the *Heart*, and uniting their *Channels*, as they approach it, like little Rivulets with great Rivers, till at last they all form three large *Veins*, the *Vena Cava Descendens*, which brings the *Blood* back from all the Parts above the *Heart*, the *Cava Ascendens*, which brings the *Blood* from all the Parts below the *Heart*, and the *Porta*, which carries the *Blood* to the *Liver*.

The *Coats* of the *Veins* are the same with those of the *Arteries*, only the *muscular Tunics*, are as thin in all the *Veins*, as in the *capillary Arteries*, and the Pressure of the *Blood* against the Sides of the *Veins*, is less than against the Sides of the *Arteries*, for  
in



in the *Veins*, there is no *Pulse*, because the *Blood* is thrown into them, with a continued Stream, and is moved from a narrow Channel to a wider; which, in an *Artery*, is quite the reverse, the small *Capillaries* unite in the same manner, as has been observed of the *Arteries*.

In all the *Veins*, which are perpendicular to the *Horizon*, excepting those of the *Uterus*, and of the *Porta*, there are *Valves*, sometimes, only one, sometimes two, and sometimes three placed together, to the Sides of the *Veins*, to prevent the *Blood* falling back. The *Trunk* of the *Vena Cava*, is divided into two large *Veins*, one of which goes to the Right Hand, and the other to the Left, while these are in the Breast, are called *Venæ Subclaviæ*, running along the Under-side of the *Claviculæ*, but as soon as they are gone out of it, *Axillares*; and send forth several *Branches*, both upwards and downwards.

The principal *Veins* in the ARM, which are generally opened, are three, *Cephalica*, *Mediana*,—and the *Basilica*.

The *cephalic Vein* goes along between the *Skin*, and the *Muscles*, on the upper Part of the *Arm*, near to the *Elbow*, where it divides into two *Branches*, the *External* goes down to the *Wrist*, where it joins the *Basilic*, and turns up to the *Back* of the *Hand*, and then gives a *Branch*, which makes the *Salvitella*, between the ring Finger, and the little Finger; the internal Branch of the *Cephalic*, together with a Branch of the *Basilic*, make the *Mediana*.

The *Mediana*, which is made of the *Cephalic interior*, and the second Branch of the *Ramus Subcutaneus* of the *Basilic*, divides into two *Branches* upon the *Radius*, the one external, called *Cephalica Pollicis*, which runs between the *Thumb*, and *fore Finger*; the other, internal, goes between the *Ring Finger* and the middle Finger, and sometimes between this last, and the fore Finger. The *Basilica* passeth through the inner, and lower Part of the *Arm*, accompanied with the *Arteries*, and *Nerves*. This *Vein*, about the bending of the *Elbow*, is divided into two, one of which is called *Subcutanea*, running just under the *Skin*, and the other *Profunda*, because it lies deep



in the *Flesh*. The *Subcutanea* is on the outer Part of the *Ulna*, and *Radius*, and is also disposed of, as the *Profunda*. The *Mediana* is also double, *Profunda*, and *Subcutanea*, both which, by many *Twigs*, upon the Hand and Fingers, are lost in the Mouths of the *small capillary Arteries*.

The *Jugulars*, which are double, external, and internal, and as they go out of the *Subclavians*, there is placed, sometimes one, or two, thin *Valves*, to hinder the Return of the *Blood* out of them into the *Subclavians* again. The externals, of which I shall take Notice, ascend on the outside of the *Neck*, and are usually opened, for a *Quinsy*, and Disorders in the *Head*, provide Branches for the *Head*, *Face*, *Chaps*, *Temples* and *Forehead*, and send small *Capillaries* through the *Sutures* of the *Skull* into the *Membranes*, which cover the *Brain*.

The *Veins* of the *Foot* are from the *iliacal Branches* of the *Vena Cava*; and after they are descended as far as the *Thigh*, are called *Crurales*; and when past the *Groins*, are each divided into six more—*Saphæna*—*Ischias*, *Major* and *Minor*—*Muscula*—*Poplitea*—and *Suralis*, the first, *Saphæna*, de-

scends down on the inside of the *Thigh* and *Leg*, betwixt the *Skin* and *Membrana Carnosa*, and generally, appears large on the inside of the *Ankle*, where it is frequently opened for many Diseases, which may be done with great Safety, having neither *Artery*, nor *Tendon*, accompanying it. The *Ischias Major*, is that which runs down on the outside of the *Ankle*; these were formerly opened for the *Sciatica*, or other Disorders, in the *Hips*, *Matrix*, &c. the *Minor* is lost, in the *Muscles* belonging to the *Hip*, and the other three, are spent on the *Muscles*, *Skin*, &c. &c. Having now given a succinct Account, of the Nature of a *Muscle*, *Tendon*, *Nerve*, *Artery* and *Vein*, I shall, as first proposed, give the Art of *Phlebotomizing*, together, with the ill Consequences, and their *Remedies*.





## C H A P. VII.

*Of the Method of Phlebotomizing in the Arm.*

XXXX HIS Art is a *Branch* of *Surgery*,  
 T and perhaps, if minutely inquired  
 XXXX into, one of the *first Operations* that  
 ever was performed on the *Human Body*, and  
 (I was going to observe,) of as much Service,  
 as any other Operation whatever; and tho'  
 practised, and esteemed easy by the *Vulgar*,  
 yet to perform it with Judgment, Safety,  
 and Ease, is as nice an *Operation*, as any  
 we have in *Surgery*. Dr. *Michles* says in his  
*Elements of Surgery*, It requires great Judg-  
 ment in the Performance to avoid the *Ten-*  
*dons, Arteries, and Nerves*. If the first  
 two require Care, and Judgment, as to be  
 sure they really do, I must confess the latter  
 requires something above either: I don't  
 remember to have heard, or even read of  
 such Precautions or Maxims whereby a

*Practitioner* may know when there is a *Nerve*, or a *Plexus* of *Nerves*, near the *Vein* to be opened, for assuredly no *Practitioner* whether an *Artist*, or an *Ignoramus*, wou'd wound them, was it in his Skill to prevent it, or was it only to prevent the exquisite Pain the Patient wou'd instantaneously receive by such a *Puncture*, disregarding the disagreeable Consequences that may follow, or the Hazard he runs of being esteemed a hard *Blood-letter*, and so loses his Patients.

'Tis my Opinion, if the *Surgeon* guards properly against injuring the adjacent *Artery*, or *Tendon*, he may very composedly venture to puncture the *Vein*, and never once think of guarding against the *Nerve*, or a *Plexus*, since a Man may bleed ten thousand People, and not injure a *Nerve* once; whence we may infer, there is no great Danger; but the *Doctor* says, after the *Ligature* is passed, he feels, to discover the *Vicinity* of the *Artery*, *Nerve* or *Tendon*. Had he given us a proper Criterion, whereby we might have discovered a *Plexus*, or a *Nerve* only, the World would have been greatly obliged to him, but as he has not, I will beg leave to observe the same Taciturnity, and confess myself,



self, at present, incapable of doing it, and at the same time beg leave to encourage every young Gentleman, to guard against that Danger which he has in his Power, to avoid by Care and Judgment, and leave that to Chance, if there is any such thing, which cannot possibly be in his Power to prevent, either by seeing, or feeling.

To bleed in the *Arm*, after a Fillet is provided, and a Compress of fine Linen Cloth, or a bit of simple *Diachylon Plaister*, with a bit of fine Lint in the Middle to cover the Orifice, take the *Vein*, that appears to be best, and they are generally the *Basilica*, and the *Mediana*; for the *Cephalica* being smaller for the most part considerably, than either of the others, is therefore, if another can be conveniently found, hardly ever opened.

The *Basilica* appears to be the best, but upon examining it, I find a strong *Pulsation* of an *Artery*, directly under it, which induces me to examine the *Mediana*, but here I find a *Tendon*; now, which of these two *Veins* is to be opened, they being both respectively very good and fair *Veins*, I always prefer the *Basilica*, for 'tis easy, and much  
safer

safer to *bleed* over an *Artery*, than a *Tendon*; and my Reason for it is this, most People are timorous, about being let *blood*, and tho' they allow it to be trifling in a skilful Hand, and believe the *Operator* to be such a one, yet there is a Something which Fear will suggest, and as soon as the *Lancet* touch the *Integuments*, they either flinch, and drop the *Arm*, or stretch the *Arm* out stiffly, or which is much worse, they clinch the *Lancet* Case fast, (for that is generally given to be held in the Hand) at that time, and that throws the *Tendon* full against the Point of the *Lancet*, and in this Case, tho' an Artist, yet he will unfortunately wound the *Tendon*, which will not be the Case in the *Basilic Vein*, of an *Artery*—The *Veins* being examined properly, and the Preference given to the *Basilica*, as the less dangerous, I apply the *Ligature*, (and not before I have well examined the Parts, for tho' the *Vicinity* of a *Tendon*, *Aponeurosis* of a *Muscle*, &c. may be discovered, yet an *Artery* may not, and more especially where a tight *Ligature* is passed, or a Bandage made, to render the *Vein* *turgid*, for then the Pulsation of the *Artery* is lost below the  
Ligature,



Ligature, and the best of Operators may be deceived ; but by observing the above Precaution, the *Artery* may be discovered, and the Mischief prevented,) moderately tight, about two, or three, Inches above the Elbow, by two or three circular Rounds, and secure it by a Slip-knot ; then chusing, either a broad, or what is called a *Spear-pointed Lancet*, in proportion, to the Depth, or rising of the Vein, which I place between my Lips, with the Blade, removed from the Handle, so as to form an obtuse *Angle*, and then giving the *Arm* from the Hand upwards \* two, or three Rubs, to render the *Vein* more *turgid* and conspicuous, I feel for the softest Part of the *Vein* ; and to the young Beginner, I would advise him to make a small Indention upon the *Vein*, with his *Nail*, and before the Impression is gone, to plunge † in the *Lancet* carefully, and if he

\* For as I have already observed, the *Arteries* carry the *Blood* from the Heart to the Extremities, and the Veins carried it back again to the *Heart*; which is the Law of *Circulation*.

† The *Lancet* to be held between the fore *Finger* and *Thumb*, and the others as you would hold a Pen, and then plunge the *Lancet*, so as to make rather an *oblique Orifice*.

he don't *puncture* the *Vein* through, there is no Danger of offending the adjacent *Nerve*, or *Plexus*, and immediately upon *puncturing* the *Vein*, and the *Lancet* is removed, I clap my left *Thumb*, supposing it to be in the right *Arm*, *sic vice versa*, upon the *Orifice*, till the common *Receptacle*, as a *Bason*, or *Poring*, is ready to receive the Blood, which will generally flow freely, provided the *Orifice* is of a proper Size, which formerly was directed to be of the Length of one Barley-Corn and half; but, I am perswaded by an innumerable Number of Instances, where I have open'd *Veins*, the Length of a Barley-Corn was sufficient, and therefore I sincerely advise no greater Length, and as it *bleeds* as well, the Generality of People will be better pleased with it, and the *Blood* is not only easier stopt, but the *Orifice* is healed the sooner, which are sufficient Inducements to establish it. If the *Ligature* is too tight, it may be loosen'd, but great Care ought to be had, lest the *Orifice* of the *Integuments* is not *preserved* opposite to that in the *Vein*. During the Time the Patient is *Bleeding*, a large Stick is to be held in his Hand, which will not only



only make him *Bleed* freer, but be a great Support to the Arm; and after a proper Quantity is taken away, I clap my Middle Finger upon the *Orifice*, and then remove the *Bandage*, as also my Finger to see if it will Bleed again, then make it clean with a Knapkin dipt in luke-warm water, and apply the *Compress*, made of a Piece of Linen Cloth, being folded two or three Times, either wet or dry, or a Piece of *simple Diachylon Plaister*, with a small Quantity of *Cotton*, or *Lint*, in the Middle to guard the *Orifice*; over the *Compress*, I apply my *Fillet* of an *Ell* long, one End of which is laid *obliquely* a cross the Arm over the *Compress*, saving enough of it loose below the Elbow to tie in a Knot, then the other Part being carried round below the Elbow, and up again, and so on, not unlike the Figure of 8, I tie it on the Outside of the Arm below the Elbow, ordering, if the Patient is likely to *Bleed* again, to keep his Arm a little bent, and not to use it for six or eight Hours after, by which Time the *Orifice* will be closed; but if there is no likelihood of its *Bleeding* again,

I com-

I commission the Patient to use it at Will, only not to put it to hard Labour : I will here just beg leave to make a few Observations——If there are many *Cicatrices* in the *Vein* to be opened from previous *Bleedings*, make the Mark, or fix your Eye immediately below the last, if you possibly can,—the *Integuments* must not be drawn on one Side, by the applying of the *Ligature*, and upon loosening the *Bandage* the *Orifices* are not preserved exactly opposite to each other, I mention this a second Time, it being of great Consequence ——When this happens to be the Case, the *Orifice* in the *Integuments* must be brought by your Fingers exactly opposite to that made in the *Vein*, and also it may be done by introducing the Head of a *Silver Probe* or a *Silver Pipe*, either of which will give way to the coming of the *Blood*,——and if the *fibrous Integuments* should contract, and a small Quantity of Fat should *Protuberate*, the Pipe will answer very well, or by snipping it away with a Pair of *Probe Scissars*, or very probable, a bad *Ulcuscle*, and at the best a large *Scar* will be left ——when the  
*Puncture*



*Puncture* is unluckily \* made very near, or upon a *Valve*, whence follow generally either a *Thrombus*, or *grumous Concretions*, but either of them are to be removed, by applying a *Compress* dipt into *Spirits of Wine*, or at the Worst, by *Pulticing* it two or three Days, and giving at the same Time, two or three *Doses* of gentle *Cathartics*,—sometimes a Branch of the *Lymphatics* are Wounded, and for two or three Days there will be a little Oozing at the *Orifice*, but a little Lint, moistened with *Balsam of Peru*, and applied to the *Orifice*, will in two or three Days time intirely remove it, and at the same Time closes the *Orifice*—for an expert *Bleeder*, a *Spear-pointed Lancet*, in general, is preferable, because it *Bleeds* much the easiest, but in *Learners*, and where the *Coats* are extremely thick, the broad *bladed Lancet* is greatly to be preferred, as also where the *Vein* lies very *Superficial*, as has already been hinted.

\* I call it unlucky, because 'tis not absolutely in our Power to know where these *Valves* are.



## C H A P. VIII.

*Of Bleeding in the Hand, and the best Vein to be opened.*



H E R E are two *Veins* in the Hand, which may be opened to Advantage; the First is called *Splenica*, and is the common *Vein* opened, though in my Opinion very unjustly, since the *Cephalica* \* may with double the Safety be *punctured*, and for the most Part 'tis the largest in the Hand; the *Splenica* runs on the Back of the Hand towards the little Finger, and the *Cephalica* betwixt the Thumb and fore Finger, these *Veins* are seldom opened, but when there are none of the others to be found, but for what Reason I know not, unless, the *Sur-geon*

\* Here the *Cephalic* is the best, and while in the Arm generally dis-regarded, though there is no Danger near it, yet it bleeds very dis-agreably backwards.



geon considers the Pain which is given, more here, than in the Arm; but then the Foot has several Degrees more, and the Reason of it is, the *Integuments* of the Hand and Foot, are thicker and tougher, and sometimes 'tis with no small Difficulty the *Lancet* is pushed through to the *Vein*, therefore in the above Places, a *Spear-pointed Lancet* bleeds much the easiest; here the *Lancet* is not to be held quite so Perpendicular, as when a *Vein* is opened in the *Arm*.

The Hand is first to be bathed well in warm Water, and afterwards a *Ligature*, or *Fillet*, must be fixed upon the *Wrist*, which will cause the *Veins* to swell, or render them *turgid*, the *Vein* I generally open is the *Cephalic*, which runs as before observed, betwixt the Thumb and fore Finger, and generally twice the Quantity of *Blood* will flow from this *Vein*, to what it will in the *Splenica*; I fix my Thumb upon the *Vein*, about two Inches below the *Ligature*, in order to preserve the *Vein* steady, and then, rather, in an *Oblique* \* manner

O

I Plunge

\* When the Coats of the *Vein* are divided in a parallel Line, the *Blood* flows but faintly, unless there is a strong

I *Plunge* my *Lancet* carefully, not in a perpendicular Line, but a little on a Slant, thro' the *Integuments*, *Vein*, &c. so as to make an Orifice of the usual, and most proper Length, that of a Barley Corn ; the Hand must be continued in the Water till a sufficient \* Quantity of *Blood* is discharged, the *Ligature* must be loosened and taken from the *Wrist*, and the Parts must be made clean with a Napkin dipt in a *Basin* of clean Water, just made Luke-warm ; and dry'd with the other End of the Napkin, when apply a Compress of Linnen, or a Piece of simple *Plaister*, *Lint*, &c. as mentioned in *Bleeding* in the *Arm*. The *Bandage*, which is either a Ribband, or Fillet, is to be applied in an *oblique* Manner, passing it betwixt the Thumb and the fore Finger, over the Back of the Hand,

strong *Impetus*, therefore in the *Oblique* Manner the Coats will better part, and the *Blood* makes its way more freely.

\* Three Pints of Water will take five Ounces of *Blood* to make it of the Colour of *Spirit of Lavender*, and so in Proportion ; and to have the *Blood* properly mixt with the Water, let a Servant with his Hand stir it about, and then by taking it up in your Hand it will be easily discovered.



Hand, and at the same Time to cross over the Palm of the Hand, and so round the Wrist, this must be done twice, or thrice, to secure the *Compress* on the better ; a Ribbon of a Yard long, or a little more will be sufficient in most Hands — the *Ligature* here, and in the Foot, and indeed in every Part of the Body, except the *Arm*, may be made without first examining the *Vein*, for the Danger ; for, the Touch of a Finger, will discover the *Vicinity* of a *Tendon*, and as for an *Artery* there is none to be *Wounded*, unless the Operator is Mad, and will at all Events, *Plunge* his *Lancet* up to the very Extremity. \*

\* In *Holland*, the Operators in order, that they may *Bleed* with the greater safety, being highly Sensible of the dangerous Consequences ; they have what they call a *Phlebotomum*, or a *Fleam*, the *Bleeding* Part not much unlike Ours, only at such a Distance, a Shoulder of the same Metal (Steel) to hinder its going in any farther, (Gage like) and having different Sizes of them, they chuse one which will exactly, as near as they can guess, suit the *Vein*.



## C H A P. IX.

*Of Bleeding in the Ankle, Foot, &c.  
and the best Veins to be opened.*

HERE are generally two, very  
T good *Veins* in the *Foot*, the *Sa-*  
*phena*, and *Ischias Major*; the  
Former descends down on the Inside of the  
Thigh and Leg, betwixt the *Membrana*  
*Carnosa*, and appears large on the Ankle,  
though in the Foot but small, the *Ischias*  
*Major* is that which runs down on the Out-  
side of the Ankle, and almost as large as  
the Former, which is opened for Obstruc-  
tions of the *Catamenial* Terms, and the  
Latter as often for the *Sciatica*, *Rheuma-*  
*tism* in the Hips, &c. The Foot is first  
to be bathed \* in warm Water, and well  
rubbed

\* This will warm the Parts, for the *Arteries* in the  
Feet being so far distanced from the *Heart*, they are  
small, and the *Vital Heat* is somewhat lessened before it  
gets thither, as likewise the Hands, &c.



rubbed by a Servant, for some Time, then apply a Fillet, after having made the Foot dry, just above the Ankle Bone, and there will generally appear two very good *Veins*—*Saphæna*—*Ischias Major*, the *Lancet* to be handled in the same Manner as in the Hand, and the Quantity of Blood ascertained. The *Bardage* here, and when the *Vein* is opened in the Foot, ought to be at least five Quarters long, and when in the Ankle, it must be carried once round the Foot, \* and when in the Foot, once round the Ankle, by way of Security.

\* Stirrup like.





## C H A P. X.

*The Method of Bleeding in the Jugular Vein of the Neck.*

N performing this Operation, there is no Danger unless the Surgeon is mad, and will wilfully plunge the *Lancet* to its Extremity, and so let Fate determine the Consequence; but if there is such a *Quixote* in Practice, he ought to be suspended by the Faculty, who have Power invested in them, not only to suppress such mad People, but every *Taylor*, *Farrier*, &c. and also, all those *Barbers*, who did not *Bleed* before the *Separation*; for by putting this Power into Execution, Thousands of poor Souls would be saved, that now sink under the bad Consequences, which the *Hospitals* of this *Metropolis* can very well witness.

The *Jugular* in most People, appears generally, very Conspicuous, without being rendered



rendered *Turgid*, but, that the *Vein* may be better secured, a Neckcloth, or a common broad Fillet as long, will do as well; this, supposing you Bleed on the right Side, is to be placed in the lower \* Part of the Neck towards the Head of the *Clavicula*, or Basis of the Neck, and so conducted cross the left Breast under the left Arm, where 'tis met by the other Half of the *Ligature*, which is carried cross the Back, and secured, either by the Assistants Hand, or a slipping Noose; but the Former, is, I think, preferable, as then occasionally it may be slackened, or tightened, as Necessity requires, then pressing my left Thumb upon the *Vein* just above the *Ligature*, and my left fore Finger about an Inch above my Thumb, so as to preserve the *Vein* in its proper Situation, for of a'l the *Veins* I ever opened, the *Jugular* shifts it self the most, and un-

O 4

less

\* This seems contradictory, for in the *Arm*, the Fillet is above the *Orifice*, but here 'tis below, and the Reason for it is very obvious, to stop the Blood, which is carried by the *Vein* back to the *Heart*, for the *Arteries* run here perpendicularly up, and the *Veins* the reverse down.

less you are guarded, the *Vein*, at the Time the *Integuments* are *Puncturing*, (they being very tough in the Neck,) will slip, and sometimes, either by the Patients reclining his Head, or swallowing his *Saliva* at that Instant, will cause the *Vein* to be missed, to the terrifying of the Patient, and no less Dis-satisfaction to the *Operator*, as many People have very shocking Ideas of this Operation, especially the Children, it being so near the Throat; but the above Precautions will prevent such a Mischance; a large *Orifice* \* is generally ordered to be made, but I think very injudiciously, for if the Patient hath a Cough, or should be seized with one, and in the Night, 'tis to be imagined he may loose his Life, or at least more *Blood* than he may be able to recover in twelve Months, and therefore in this Case, unless there is a Person appointed to watch the *Vein*, a middling Size *Orifice* is preferable to any; after a proper Quantity of *Blood* is taken away, loosen the *Bandage*, and make the *Orifice* clean as usual, and then apply a Piece of *Diachylon* *Plaster*

\* I suppose to prevent a *Thrombus*.



*Plaister* with the Gum, guarded in the Middle with a little Cotton, or Lint will do as well, this generally is sufficient to stop a future *Bleeding* where there is no *Cough*, but where there is, a square *Compress*, as in the Arm, may be laid upon the *Plaister*, and all to be secured on with a broad Fillet.

I shall observe here——to receive the *Blood*, when it will not throw itself out in a Stream, place a China Saucer directly under the *Orifice*, and hold a Bason under the Saucer, and by so doing, the *Blood* will be received properly, without giving Offence to the Patient, by a slovenly Performance, which to the Ladies is a very material Objection; *et Vice Versa*, a very great Recommendation. Having now taken Notice of the principal *Veins* which are opened in the Body, for Diseases, I shall take Notice of the smaller *Veins*, which are generally opened, which sometimes are almost as necessary, in some particular Complaints as the others, though since the *Circulation* has been found out, by that Ingenious and Learned Man Dr. *Harvey*, there is not quite so great a Difference to be paid to particular *Veins*, nevertheless I must be so free to observe,  
more

more regard ought to be had, and then great Mischiefs might be prevented, for give me leave to observe — Suppose a Man to have a violent *Pleurisy* \* in his Side, and *Bleeding* is ordered by an able *Physician*, to the Amount of sixteen Ounces, nay sometimes, 'tis ordered to be repeated, agreeable to the Malignity of it, to twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty Ounces of *Blood*, before the Patient can have any Ease from his Pain, and then what is the Consequence, either a *Dropsy* or a *Consumption*; *Quere*, whether the Patient had not as well die under the first Complaint, as either of the latter, I will leave the Learned to Judge. I say the *Physician* orders the Man to be *blooded* immediately, without giving any particular Orders except only the Quantity; the *Surgeon*, who is supposed not to know the Man's Disease, takes the best *Vein* he can single out in the Arm, as the most convenient Place to let *Blood* in, and thence takes a Pound of *Blood*, more or less, according to his Instructions, which perhaps

\* The Meaning of the *Pleurisy* here, is an *Inflammation* of the *Muscles* and *Membrane* which lie between the *Ribs*, &c.



haps gives some little Relief, so as to encourage a Second, and the Second, a Third, and so on, till the Man is almost insensible of Pain, by means of his great Loss of *Blood*; while, had the *Physician* ordered, or the *Surgeon* opened a *Vein* in the Foot, and have taken Half sixteen Ounces, the Patient would have received double the Advantage, and instead of loosing sixty, or an hundred Ounces of *Blood*, twenty would have answer'd better, and the Man quite safe as to a *Dropsy* or *Consumption*. This is a *Portuguese* Method, and what used to be daily practised in *Lisbon*, and to prevent giving the Patient the Pain, and the Surgeon the Trouble, of taking away twenty Ounces of *Blood*; though perhaps in two or three Days, yet it will be done in four, five, or six Times, and the Method of doing it, is thus—having observed the same Method of applying a *Bandage* above the Ankle, they put the Foot into their common \* Water, and having, almost in every House, a Brass Kettle, properly gaged, in so many Rims in the Inside,

\* The Climate being so warm, as never in the dead of Winter, to have any more Fires, than what they cook by.

Inside, (one or two I have met with in *London* which came from thence) they can tell to Half an Ounce of the Quantity of *Blood* that is taken away, and after the Foot is made dry, instead of putting a Piece of sticking Plaister, with or without dry Lint, they dip a Piece of Cotton into a little Oil, and apply to the Orifice, over that a square Piece of common Plaister, by which Means the next Day, as soon as the Ankle is *band- ed* up, the *Blood* flows with as much Force as it did the Day before, and so it may be repeated every Day at Pleasure, by applying fresh Lint, after each *Bleeding*, dipt into a little Oil, which plainly proves what the Ingenious Mr. *Sharp* says, in his Introduction to his Operations in *Surgery*, where dry Lint is the best *Incarnative*, &c. —and where there is an immoderate *Flux* of the *Catamenia*, the first Instrument of Relief is the *Lancet*, and where to be applied but to the Arm, to make a Revulsion from the Parts; so if by *Bleeding* in the Arm, the *Artery* is *punctured*, no Man in his Senses, would open a Vein, in the same Arm, to lessen the Quantity of *Blood* in *Circulation*, or to make a Revulsion from the injured



injured *Artery*, but either from the other Arm, very plentifully, or from the Foot, or from them both, by which means the *Impetus* or *Systole* of the Heart is greatly lessened, and gives the Artist an Opportunity of uniting the *Coats* of the *Artery* without a dangerous *Aneurism*,\* the bad Effects of which, will be given in its proper Place—where there is an Obstruction of the *Menstrual Flux*, *Chalybiates*, *Canell. Alb.* &c. are given to increase the *Momentum* of the *Blood*, and the opening of a *Vein* in the Foot, will draw the *Blood* downward in a much greater Force, the Weight of which will often Rupture the small *capillary Vessels* in the *Matrix*, and so occasions a sufficient Discharge; such are the good Effects of having proper *Veins* opened, for particular *Maladies*, but when the Quantity of *Blood* in Circulation is too much for Nature to dispense with, and the Person uses no great Exercise to promote *Perspiration*, *Respiration*, &c. an indifferent *Vein* may be opened, and with equal Success. — But in  
*Phlebor-*

† The Arm is here to be kept very steady, for the Edges of the *Wounded Coats* will be near in Contact with each other, and the *Blood* cannot get through so easy.

*Phleborrhagias*, great Care ought to be had, and Revulsions, by all means, are very pertinent in this Case, but when they happen in a large *Artery*, or *Vein*, as the *Aorta*, *Vena Cava*, &c. there is but little Hopes of Success, and therefore the best Relief that can be given is to advise the Patient of his Danger, of leaving this World in a very short Time.











## C H A P. XI.

*Of the Method of Bleeding under the  
Tongue.*


 HIS is, especially to the Ladies,  

 T  a very disagreeable Operation,  

 though in its self, there is the  
 least Danger of any of the *Veins* in the *Human Body*; for if the *Lancet* was plunged  
 through the Tongue, there would be no  
 bad Consequences follow, several Instances  
 I have experienced in Dogs and Cats; to  
 be sure the Tongue will be sore and some-  
 what swelled, which in a few Days will go  
 off, by the Use of *emollient Gargarisms*,  
 warm Milk, Honey, &c. this Operation is  
*seldom* performed, but in *Quinseys* in the  
 Throat, and I believe its being so, is, from  
 the Disagreeableness of having the Tongue  
 handled, but the good Advantage arising  
 from it, in Disorders thereabouts, I think,  
 should be sufficient to recommend it more,  
 but

but such is Prejudice, was it but Fashionable, there would be no Objection.

The Substance of the *Tongue* is *Musculous*, being formed of Plans of *Fibres*, of different Directions, and is covered over with two *Membranes*. The *Vessels* of the *Tongue* are from the *Jugulars*, *Ranulares*, and *Arteries* from the *Carotidals*, the *Nerves* are from the *fifth* and *ninth Pair*: in *Bleeding* under the *Tongue*, it must be pulled, either with a Silk Handkerchief, or a Piece of *Holland*, out of the Mouth, as far as it conveniently can, with Ease to the Patient, and then lift it up towards the Nose, by so doing the *Veins* which are on the Inferior, or under Side, will not only appear, but will be rendered *Turgid*, and there, generally present two very good ones to View, which are easily known by their *blue Colour*, either of which may be opened, and if any large Quantity of *Blood* is ordered to be taken away, both may be opened at the same Time, which is to be done in the same Manner, as in another *Vein*; when the *Vein* is *punctured*, the *Tongue* must be let go, and the Patient ordered to Spit into the Bason, or Porringer, and if it should

*Bleed*




*Bleed* more than is desired, though I never knew of such a Thing in my Life ; a Wash made of Red Wine, or Brandy, or a Mixture of *Pulv. Sang. Drac. Acet. Distil.* &c. this to be held in the Mouth for some Time, will very soon stop it, since a *Bandage* can be but of little Service here, nor indeed can it be applied.





## C H A P. XII.

*Of the Method of Bleeding in the  
Nose, or Canthij Majores.*


 HIS is not a very usual Place to  
 Bleed in ; though in an *Ophthalmia* of the Eyes, it would be of  
 peculiar Service.

The *Vessels* of the *Nose*, are *Arteries* from  
 the *Carotidals*, which pass with the *Olfactory*  
*Nerve*, they are distributed in the inter-  
 nal *Nose* ; the external *Carotidal*, *Jugular*,  
 and the second Branch of the *fifth Pair*,  
 give *Arteries*, *Veins*, and *Nerves*, to the  
 external *Nose* : on each Side of the *Nose*,  
 near the *Corners* of the *Eyes*, these *Veins*  
 are to be seen in most People, and the Me-  
 thod of opening a *Vein* here, is to make a  
*Neckcloth*, or *Ligature* pretty tight about  
 the Neck, and then place the Patient's  
 Head upon a Pillow, having an Assistant to  
 hold the Head firm, and to keep his Eyes  
 closed,



closed, so as to prevent his seeing the *Lancet*, (which may be attended with bad Consequences,) then keep the *Vein* steady, with the Left Fore Finger, (supposing it to be done on that Side) and *Puncture* the *Vein*, and the *Blood* will, generally follow in a Stream, which may be received in a Saucer or Bason, and after a proper Quantity is received, loosen the *Bandage*, and probably the *Bleeding* will cease; if not, it will by applying a Piece of *Plaster*, *Lint*, &c. with several small Compresses of Linen, and a *Bandage* over all. There is another Place in the Nose which may be opened, and that is, at the Tip or End of it; this is done when the other fails; here the *Lancet* is to be plunged into the End, a fourth or fifth Part of an Inch, which generally opens the *Vessels*, but in doing this, I must own is *Working Sine Lumine*, and is what I never attempted but once, though with very good Success.



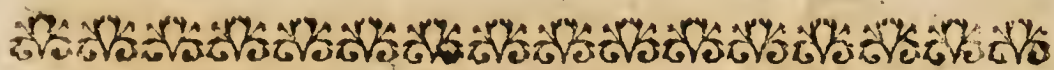
## C H A P. XIII.

### *Of the Bleeding in the Penis.*

THE *Penis* in Substance is composed of two *spongy Bodies*, called *Corpora Carvernosa*, they arise distinctly from the lower Part of the *Os Pubis*. It has two Branches of *Veins* and *Arteries*, from the *Hypogastric Vessels*, besides others from the *Pudenda*; the *Veins* unite near the Roots or Beginning of the *Penis*, and form one *Vessel* or *Trunk*, which goes along the upper Side of the *Penis*, this *Vein* is called *Vena Dorsalis Penis*, which is often ordered to be opened in *Priapisms*; this *Vein* is large when there is an *Erection*, and therefore that is the best Time to have it opened. The Method of doing it (only without a *Bandage*) is much like what I have already said about *Bleeding*: I shall now finish the Art of *Bleeding* in giving the Method of *Arteriotomy*.

C H A P.





## C H A P. XIV.

*Of Arteriotomy in the Temples.*

\* \* \* \* \* H I S Practice has not been in  
 \* \* \* \* \* T \* \* \* \* \* Fashion above thirty or forty Years,  
 \* \* \* \* \* though since it has great Num-  
 bers have received peculiar Advantages from  
 it, in obstinate Disorders in the *Head* and  
*Brain*, and especially in *Apoplexies* and *Epi-  
 lepsies*. It was first introduced into the  
*Hospitals*, where it has been practised at all  
 Opportunities with the desired Success.

The Method of doing it, is to incline the  
 Patient's Head opposite to the Light, and  
 then examine for the *Artery*, which in  
 most People's *Temples* is to be felt, and in  
 others the *Pulsation* is easily seen ; in this  
 Case, 'tis very easy to fix upon it, the Head  
 is to be supported upon the Breast, or against  
 the Side of an Assistant, I then place my  
 two Fore Fingers of my Left Hand (sup-  
 posing the Right is to be opened) upon

the *Artery*, at an Inch Distance from each other, and boldly make an *Incision*, rather *obliquely*, with an *Impostume Lancet*, or *Scalpel*, or a small *Bistery* will do as well, and I think better, for 'tis possible the *Lancet* may go against the *Cranium*, and so break, which would create a vast deal of Trouble, and no less Pain, to pick out the broken Pieces of the *Lancet*, and therefore till one is very well *skill'd* in the *Art* of *Arteriotomy*, the *Scalpel*, or *Bistery*, is the safest; and this may be done without injuring the adjacent *Aponeurosis*, or if it should be Wounded, I do not apprehend any great Consequence would arise from it, so the Operator needs be under no great Fear on that Account.

After the *Artery* is opened, which may be known by the strong and *salient* \* *Efflux* of the *Blood*, I let the Patient *bleed* what is ordered, perhaps ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty Ounces, the latter is in extraordinary Cases, and then apply (in the general Practice) a Piece of *Gum Plaister*, with a little *Lint* in the Middle, and over that, a *Compress* or two, and then secure all on with

\* Some Surgeons open the Vein for the Artery.



with a broad Fillet, by carrying it two or three Times round the Head. But if it proves difficult, I put a flat Six-pence between two Pieces of strong *sticking Plaster*, and apply it over some *Lint* as before; over this I apply two, or three *Compresses*, and over all the *Knotted Bandage*, which I perform thus, by taking a double-headed *Roller* of three Yards long, and an Inch and half broad, I fix the *Centre* of my *Roller* upon the *Compresses*, and carry the Heads of it round, and cross them on the Back of the Head, here I pull them pretty tight, (the Ears may be left out, or bandaged up, as may be approved of by the Patient) and bring them round upon the *Compresses* again, then carry one Head of the *Roller* under the Chin, and the other over the Head, and so on till the *Roller* is spent thereon; this *Bandage* ought to remain on for several Days, to guard against its *Bleeding*: as to an *Aneurism*, I never knew of one here in my Life, though I have displaced it within twenty-four Hours after the *Artery* was opened. I shall conclude with observing—If the *Artery* is very trou-

blesome and will not stop, by the above-mentioned Method, a little *Agaric* may be tried, but if every Attempt proves fruitless ; I then take an *Incision Knife*, and divide the *Artery*, which will immediately cease *Bleeding* without any Danger, or indeed further Trouble, than the applying one of the *Bandages* already mentioned ; this is all that is necessary to be observed in the Opening of the *Temporal Artery*, or what is generally called *Arteriotomy*.








## C H A P. XV.

*How to know when an Artery, Tendon, &c. is injured.*


 HIS Knowledge is very necessary, and is what every Practitioner ought to understand well, before he embarks in an Affair of this Consequence; for perhaps, either, by his small Demand, or Situation in Life, he may have Numbers willing to put themselves under his Care; and for want of knowing his Abilities better, either loose their Limbs, or, what is still worse, their Lives; therefore I hope every Performer is perfectly well satisfied of his Skill, before he dares attempt to practice, for if he is convinced, or believes himself, not equal to the Undertaking, I say in this Case, every one, that unhappily falls, a Sacrifice to his Ignorance, will have sufficient Reason, to lament their Misfortune; but what is necessary to be known, may be observed

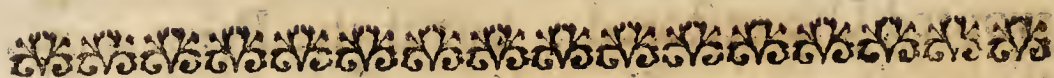
observed—is an *Ecchymosis*, or an *Extravasation* of Blood, from the *Vein* into the *Cellular Membranes*, between the *Flesh*, and the *Skin*, which may be, either from the *Vein*, being cut in two, or from an early, and too violent Exercise of the Arm before the *Orifice* is closed; when this is the Case, a *Discussion* ought to be attempted; but if that cannot be obtained, it must be brought to a *Suppuration*, and the *Matter* let out, as in other *Abscesses*; the *Dressings* and *Bandages* the same.—If a *Nerve*, or *Tendon* is *punctured*, the Patient immediately receives excruciating Pains, and is very soon followed with an *Inflammation*, and a swelling of the Arm, which generally ends in *Convulsions*, *Gangrenes*, or *Death*, if not speedily relieved.—When an *Artery* is *punctured*, it will very soon manifest it self, by a florid and *impetuous* throwing of the *Blood*, together with more Pain than when a *Vein* is only opened, though not so much as when a *Tendon* is *punctured*; yet if not properly managed, 'twill very probably produce an *Aneurism*, and that is very often followed by *Death*. The Signs of an *Aneurism* is soft, and usually a *throbbing Tumor* full of *arterial*



*rial Blood*, formed either by a Division, or the *Dilatation* of an *Artery*. The latter denominates it to be true, and the former *spurious*. The true *Aneurism*, has always a *Pulsation* to be felt, more or less, in some Part or other, and disappearing by Pressure, which, as soon as removed, will return again.— But the *spurious Aneurism* hath little, or no *Pulsation*; this is when the *Artery* is ruptured\*, or divided, and then the *Blood*, extravasates between the *Muscles* and *Integuments*, whence the Parts appear livid, distended, &c. with intense Pain, tending either to an *Abscess*, or a *Mortification*, supposing it to be in a *Limb*; but when in the *Abdomen*, or in any of the large *Veins*, or *Arteries*, sudden Death must be the Consequence: and when in the Arm, or any other Limb, unless there is peculiar Care taken of it, a *Gangrene*, *Mortification*, and even Death, is often the Event; but to prevent these unhappy *Catastrophes*, I shall give in the following Chapters, some Methods of Relief, which have been of great Service, where they have been properly observed.

## C H A P.

\* Called *Phleborrhagia*.



## C H A P. XVI.

*Of the wounding of a Tendon, &c.*

✱ ✱ ✱ H E N a Tendon is punctured with  
 ✱ W ✱ a Lancet, the Patient instantane-  
 ✱ ✱ ✱ ously receives extreme Pains, which  
 throws him into a *Fever, Ravings, &c.* When  
 this is the Case, repeated *Bleedings* in the  
 opposite Arm are very serviceable, *Clysters*  
 and cooling *Purges*, are also very good,  
 with a *diluent antiphlogistic Diet*; and an  
*emollient Fetus*, with *Spirits of Turpentine*,  
 or *Wine impregnated with Camphor*, and  
 the *Cataplas. e Cymin. vel Theriac. Andr.* \*  
 with a large bit of *Lint*, well moistened  
 with *Balsamum Peruvianum* over the *Ori-*  
*fice*; the Limb to be kept bent, and pre-  
 served so in the most easy Manner; the  
 Patient's Spirits must be kept quite serene,  
 free from Hurries and Fears; in this Man-  
 ner, the Tendon is often healed, and its  
 wonted

\* With a Drachm of powdered *Camphor* sprinkled over the Pultice just before 'tis applied.



wonted Use restored ; but if the Pains continue, *Ravings*, *Convulsions*, &c. the Patient is to be bled plentifully, and to have several *Clysters* thrown up, of the gentle *emollient Nature* ; the Arm must be laid open, and the Tendon divided with an *Incision Knife* ; the Parts to be treated as before, and the Ends of the divided *Tendon* brought into Contact with each other, which may be done by bending of the Arm, or, if that should fail, a gentle *Bandage* may be passed in a cylindrical Form, both above and below the Elbow, beginning from the Shoulder downwards, and from the Wrist upwards, within two or three Inches of the wounded *Tendon*, and not so tight as to obstruct the *Circulation* of the *Blood*, which may be attended with no less Danger ; but if all should fail, as is sometimes the Case, tho' rarely, after these Methods ; the *amputating Instruments* must be got, and the Limb *amputated* with all Speed, lest the Patient is carried off with his *Convulsions*, *Ravings*, &c.



## C H A P. XVII.

*Of the Puncturing an Artery, together with an Aneurism.*

WHEN the *Artery* is punctured, in a  
 W<sup>h</sup> slight Manner, a proper Applica-  
 tion, *Bandage*, &c. will often prove  
 a Cure ; after having, if the Patient is of a  
*phletoric* Habit of Body, taken away six-  
 teen or eighteen Ounces of *Blood*, from the  
 other Arm, I then take a flat Sixpence,  
 and secure it between two Pieces of strong  
*sticking gum Plaister*, armed with a little  
 Lint, so as to cover the *Orifice* ; over  
 the Sixpence and *Plaister* I lay three or  
 four *Compresses* of Linen, and over all a  
 pretty strict *Bandage*, yet not so tight, but  
 the *carpal Pulse* may be felt in a gentle  
 Manner ; the Arm must be layed rather  
 bent upon a Pillow, as then the Coats of  
 the *Artery* will be better preserved in Con-  
 tact with each other, and a speedy Union  
 procured.



procured. The Patient, during the Parade of Cure, must live very low, and should not eat, or drink any thing, that is, either *invigorating*, or heating; *cooling Clysters*, *Emollients*, &c. are very serviceable.—If it is *spurious*, and the Parts are very *livid* and *swelled*, the *Integuments* must be layed open, and the *Vessel* secured as in a true *Aneurism*, which may be done with great Ease and Safety \*. A *Tournequet* is to be applied, about six Inches above the Elbow, and the Arm laid in a convenient Situation; an *Incision* is to be made on the Inside of the *Muscle* †, about two Inches above, and below the Elbow, which being *parallel* with the *Artery*, will discover it as soon as the *coagulated Blood* is removed, this may be done with the Fingers, the *Wound* being *opened*, or *dilated* sufficiently for that Purpose: Now the *Puncture*, or *Orifice*, is to be sought after and if it does not readily appear, the *Tournequet* must be loosened, and the *Effusion* of *Blood* will direct you to it; then clearing the *Artery* from the *Branches* or *Twigs* of *Nerves* pass

\* Where the Artery is divided above the Elbow,

† Called *Biceps*.

pass carefully a *crooked Needle*, well armed with a broad *Silken Ligature* under it, and tie the *Vessel*, at least half an Inch above the *Orifice*. The ingenious Mr. *Sharp* orders a *second Ligature* to be made below the *Orifice*, to prevent the *Return* of the *Blood*, and leave the *intermediate Piece* of the *Vessel* to slough away, without dividing it.—But I believe there is no great Occasion to pass a second to prevent the *Return* of the *Blood*, for the *Division* of the *Vessel* will, I apprehend, answer every End, of that of a second *Ligature*. The *Vessel* therefore may be divided, and the *Wound* treated in the common Method, the Arm must be laid easy on a Pillow in Bed, for three Weeks or a Month, especially if it does not *digest* properly, and the *Swelling* is continued; the Parts to be fomented every Day, and *Cataplasms* of *Ther. Andr. or e Cymin*, applied over the Dressings. In doing this *Operation*, it will be proper to observe——The *Tournequet* \* must be continued on the Arm,

\* This, if the *Artery* is ruptured, or the *Ligature* slipped, may by the Nurse, be turned tight till such time the Surgeon can be fetched, or otherwise the Patient may lose his Life in the Time.



Arm, till all the Danger is over. — The *amputating Instruments* ought to be in Readiness, lest securing of the *Artery* proves impracticable. — And after the *Artery* is secured, it ought to be watched carefully, lest a *Mortification* should form, tho' this is but very seldom, yet I have seen two Instances where it has. — These *Aneurisms* following upon bleeding the *Basilic Vein*, the *humeral Artery* is wounded, which if divided before, above the Elbow, there is the greatest Probability of Success; and there are Instances, where the *Artery* was not divided till it had passed the Bend of the Arm near two Inches; but the Success here, is, I believe, very rare; the *Pulse*, is sometimes found, afterwards, stronger in the Middle of the Wrist, than in the usual Place.

I have now finished what appears to me necessary to be known by every young Practitioner; and if I have omitted observing upon any thing under the preceding Chapters, I hope the ingenuous Readers will forgive me, since I may very justly say,

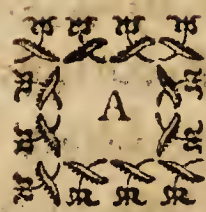
*Unus Vir non Omnia videt.*



*The CASES referred to in the Treatise  
of the VENEREAL DISEASE.*

C A S E I.

*Gonorrhæa Lacunæ.*


 Young Gentleman applied to me  
 for Relief—his *Stillicidium* was  
 very white and thin, and flowed  
 from his *Penis* without any Pain. This  
*Gonorrhæa* Running had been discovered,  
 about two Days, before his Application.  
 I examined his *Penis*, and squeezing the  
 whole Length of the *Urethra*, from *Pe-*  
*rinæo* to the End of the *Glans*, and no  
*Matter* or *Mucus* appeared, till I pressed  
 very near the *Glans*, and then a Tea Spoon-  
 ful of thin white *Mucus* was discharged;  
 about a Minute afterwards I pressed a little  
 above the *Head* of the *Glans*, and more of  
 the same *Mucus* issued; then I endeavoured  
 to



to bring some from that Part of the *Urethra* I first attempted ; but no more appeared, which gave me some Reason to conclude the Seat of the *Gonorrhœa* must be in the *Lacunæ Glands*. — His Urine came from him very freely, and without giving the least Pain ; and finding he had no other Complaints annexed to the *Running*, I gave him a Box of the following Pills, two of which he was to take every Night going to Bed. *R* Pil. Merc. ʒiʒ Fl. Sulp. Sal. Nitr. Purif. āā ʒi Balf. Polychrest. q. s. f. *Pilulæ N<sup>o</sup>. 60.* and after these were finished the following Electuary compleated the Cure. *R* Pulv. Sang. Drac. ʒij. Fl. Sulp. Sal. Nitr. Purif. āā ʒʒ. Syr. e. Mecon. q. s. f. Elect. —

CASE II. *Gonorrhœa Odoriferæ vel Lacunæ.*

A young Gentleman of twenty Years of Age applied to me for a Cure—having a great Discharge at times from the *Glans*, which was greatly inflamed and swelled—I imagining these proceeded from violent Exercise or Liquor, I gave him Sal. Glaut. Ver. ʒʒ Prunel. ʒi. M. this abated the In-

228 *The Cases referred to in the*  
*flamation*; the next Day I repeated it,  
and gave him to take, on the succeeding, a  
Box of *Pilula Mercuriales* ut P. E. three of  
which were to be taken every Night going  
to Bed, drinking in the Morning two or  
three Draughts of Water-gruel, being first  
well impregnated with *Sal. Prunel.* These  
thickened and cooled the Discharge; and,  
to finish the Cure, I gave the following  
Electuary. R Pulv. Sang. Drac. ʒi. Terra  
Japon. ʒij. Cort. Peruv. opt. ʒiʒ Balf. Poly-  
chrest. q. f. f. Elect.

CASE III. *Gonorrhæa Lacunæ vel Odori-  
fera.*

A young Q—r applied to a famous Quack  
for the Cure of a simple *Gonorrhæa*, which  
in two or three Days time he performed  
with his *Anti-venereal Electuary*.—About a  
Fortnight or three Weeks afterwards, the  
Gentleman discovered some yellow Stains  
on his Linen, which surprised him greatly,  
and occasioned another Visit to this Empiric,  
who confidently assured him it was fresh  
contracted, and another *Specific Gallipot*  
would infallibly cure him, as the other had  
done. This impudent and ignorant Way  
of



*Treatise of the Venereal Disease.* 229

of talking, enlightened the Q——r so much as to seek Relief amongst the Profession.— Upon examining his *Penis* and *Scrotum*, I found an *inflammatory Tumor* on his *Testicles*, and some Signs of a *Chordee* forming— His Situation in Life was such as to require the utmost Secrecy; this prevented me recommending emollient Pultices, &c. and obliged me to substitute Ungt. Merc. ʒiſ Samb. ʒij M. in its stead. The *Scrotum* and *Penis* were anointed Morning and Evening, and at the same time took three of the following Pills every Night going to Bed, and in the Morning a Bason or two of Water-gruel, with two or three Drachms of Spt. Nit. Dulc. R Merc. Sext. Subl. ʒiſ Fl. Sulp. ʒij. Pulv. Diasena ʒiſ. Bals. Polychrest. q. s. f. M. Pil. N°. 36. and in three Days time the *Inflammation* of the *Scrotum* and *Testicles* abated, and the *Chordee* intirely disappeared. The Pills were repeated, but not half taken before I gave him the *Pilulæ Astringentes ut Pulleri* which perfected a radical Cure.—Corollary. I apprehend this *Gonorrhœa* was seated in one, or both of these *Glands*, *Lacunæ* or *Odoriferæ*, from what I could learn; and this *Empiric's*

230 *The Cases referred to in the*

*Astringent Electuary* stopped the *Running*, though of no great *Malignity*, yet the *serous Vessels* took it up, and carried it to the *Testicles*, as it will often do to the *Lymphatic Glands* of the *Groins*, or else produce *Obstructions* in the *Lymphatic Vessels* and *Cellular Membrane*, which lies immediately under the *Cuticle* of the *Glans* and *Prepuce*; and they will often form small *Ulcers* called *Chancres*.

CASE IV. *Gonorrhœa Idem.*

Mr. S. W. had a great Discharge of a thin white *Mucus*, with a violent *Scalding* while *urining*, together with an *Obstruction* \* in the *Urethra* for some Minutes; but clearing the *Urethra* of its nasty Contents, the *Urine* flowed with the utmost Freedom. I then gave the following Pills, ordering him

\* He very seldom could void his *Urine* but with exquisite Pain and Difficulty, attempting sometimes for above a Quarter of an Hour; but by squeezing the whole Length of the *Urethra*, he voided his *Urine* without the least *Obstruction*, which plainly demonstrated 'twas absolutely owing to the *Gleety Matter* being thickened by the Heat of the Parts, and not a mere *Stricture* of the *Urethra*.



*Treatise of the Venereal Disease.* 231

him to take three every other Night. R.  
Merc. Dulc. pp. ʒʒ. Æthiop. Min. ʒij. Fl.  
Sulp. ʒi Sal. Nitr. Pur. ʒʒ Camph, ʒʒ Bals.  
Peru q. s. f. M. Pil. formant. 40. — and  
a small Phial of Bals. Polychrest. Twenty  
Drops of which were to be taken upon a  
Lump of fine Loaf Sugar at Eleven of the  
Clock in the Forenoon, and at Four in the  
Afternoon; and twice a Week I gave Sal.  
Glaub. Ver. ʒi. Sal. Prunel. ʒi. M. to keep  
his Body cool, and in a Fortnight's Time  
the *Malignity* of the Discharge abated, the  
Obstruction and scalding Heat vanished,  
which encouraged me to give an astringent  
Electuary, and that was only once repeated  
before I pronounced him perfectly cured.  
I would observe here, if the Surgeon is well  
assured the Seat of the *Gonorrhœa* is in the  
Glands\* of the *Urethra*, the Danger is not so  
much, and will submit to gentle Means,  
such as Deterfives, and Diuretics, *i. e.* by  
cleansing the *Glands* and *Urethra* of the  
*visciated Mucus*; and whenever a laudable  
Discharge is procured, as may be known  
by its clear, ropy Colour, then use mode-  
rate Astringents, as has been before made

Q 4

use

\* *Lacuna*, or *Odorifera*.

232 *The Cases referred to in the*  
use of, and the Cure will be radically per-  
fected.

It has been confidently affirmed, a *simple*  
*Gonorrhæa* might be cured by *Injections*  
only; which Declaration \* hath done  
great Mischiefs, by falling into ignorant  
Hands; for though some may be radically  
cured by that Method, yet there are others,  
by complying with such a Practice (and in  
an unskilful Hand) would be absolutely  
*poxed*. If indeed the *Gonorrhæa* were seat-  
ed in the *Lacunæ* or *Odoriferæ* Glands of  
the *Urethra*, and the Infection very recent,  
and being also very mild, 'tis very possible,  
nay very probable, it might be cured; but  
this Practice requires the utmost Care and  
Judgment, lest it proves as bad as a famous  
*Empiric's Anti-venereal Electuary*. I once,  
to follow the Fashion and Novelty, cured a  
*Gonorrhæa* with the following *Injection*,  
though I at the same time believed Nitre,  
Sulphur, or Sal. Glaub. Ver. would have  
answered the desired Effect. R Balf. Gilead.  
Polychrest. āā ʒß (in Vitel ovi q. f. Solut.)  
Troch. Alb. Rh. ʒi. Sacchr. Saturni ʒij.  
Aq.

\* Save being punished by taking a Quantity of nau-  
seous Medicines, Physic, &c.



*Treatise of the Venereal Disease.* 233

Aq. Rosar. Dam. ℥viii. M. This Success induced me to try it a second Time, with the Addition of Bals. Capivi ℥ß, but it would not answer, nor do I think any Practitioner whatever, that valued his Character, would risque it upon such an uncertain Method.

CASE V. *Gonorrhæa Prostatæ.*

A young Gentleman applied to me with a *Gonorrhæa*; I apprehended it to be in the *Prostate Gland* — his *Running* was yellow, mixed with green and brown, with a strong *senies* Smell, and a violent *Phymosis*, together with several *Chancres* externally and internally of the *Prepuce* — the *Chancres* I drest with the Ungt. Merc. mixed with the Ungt. Samb. and wrapt the whole *Penis* up in a *Cataplasm* of Oatmeal, softened with the above Ungts. The next Day I found it very much the same, and at Night I divided the whole Length of the *Prepuce*; the *Glans* was prodigious inflamed, which induced me to leave out the Ungt. Merc. for a few Dressings, and then repeated it again — the *Chancres* &c. did very well in three Weeks, during which time I gave him two  
Boxes

234 *The Cases referred to in the*

Boxes of the following Pills. R Merc. Dulc. ʒß. Pil. Merc. ʒiß. Fl. Sulp. ʒi. Camph. ʒij. Balm. Gilead q. f. f. M. Pil. N<sup>o</sup>. 60. three of which he took every Night with a Paper of the following Powder. R Fl. Sulp. gr. vi. Sal. Nitr. gr. v. Camp. gr. iv. M. The Box of Pills was repeated, and then a Box of the Astringents, together with two *astringent corroborant Eleetuaries*, to recover the proper Tones of the Parts, which perfected a sound Cure.

CASE VI.

I was sent for to a young Gentleman, who had lately been recovered of a Fever, to examine his *Scrotum*, where he had exquisite Pain, and upon Inquiry, suspecting it to be *Venereal*, was informed my Suspicions were not groundless. His Constitution was greatly impaired, and indeed his *Solids* so much *emaciated*, as to be given over by his Relations, Friends, &c.

Finding him so far gone, made me unwilling to undertake his deplorable Case, though his Friends gave me to understand his Constitution *naturally* was very good, and  
till



*Treatise of the Venereal Disease.* 235

till now, never had the *French Disease*; upon being informed of these Circumstances, I ventured to take him under my Care, tho' not till he had satisfied me of the Time of his contracting this Disease, and whom he had been under; and who should it be, but a *famous Quack* in the City. This sort of Relief, I imagined, he had had, and had he been ten times worse, was it possible, I should not have wondered at it, nor indeed have pitied him. To ease his violent *excruciating* Pains, I gave him the following Draught.

R Aq. Cinnam. fort. ʒij. Alex. Simp. ʒß  
Syr. e Mecon. ʒi. Liq. Laud Syd gut. x.  
Spt. Lavend. C. ʒß M.

This was repeated for forty Nights successively, only adding a few Drops of the *Liq. Laud. Syd. si opus fuerit*. His *Testicles* being very much *inflamed*, indurated, &c. I applied the *Bread Pultice* softened properly with the *Mercurial Ointment*, and suspended the *Testicles*, together with the *Pultice*, by a Bag Truss: on the right side of his Groin there appeared a small *Tumor* of the Size of a *Pidgeon's Egg*. This I suspected, and very naturally so, to be the Beginning  
of



of a *Bubo*, but this he assured me, was from his Infancy, more or less, which I could not sincerely credit; but as Time is the Discloser of all Things, I rested my Judgment upon it, nevertheless, knowing how subtile *Venereal Matter* was, and the destructive Hands he was lately under, I was well assured it was so. The *Scrotum* I continued *pulticing*, and rubbing on the *Mercurial Ointment*, in order, if possible, to have dispersed the *Swelling*; gentle *Carthartics* were given him, but without the least good Effect: I then *pulticed* with the Bread *Pultice*, softened with Hogslard, in hopes of bringing it to *Maturation*, which within eight or ten Days time, I did, and upon *puncturing* through the *Scrotum*, a small Quantity of *Matter* issued, with about the same Quantity of *Blood*. Finding this to be the Case, I judged the Seat of the Matter to be in the *Testicles*, but upon Examination, found it to be in the left *Testicle* only, just under the *Puncture* which I had made with a *Lancet*; I then layed the *Scrotum* open, with my *probe Scissars*, for several Inches, and with my *Incision Knife*, divided the *Testicle* intirely, and there followed above two Ounces



Ounces of Matter, of a greenish Colour, which I cleaned away, and filled the *Testicle* with dry Lint, over that the *Pultice*, and, to secure all, the *Bag Truss* fastened round his Loins: The next Day I found there had been a very great Discharge; the Parts I had fomented for above fifteen Minutes, and then drest up as before; in this Course I continued for a Fortnight or more, when I left off *fomenting*, and drest it, sometimes with dry Lint, and sometimes spread with *Mercurial Ointment*, touching the *Edges, fungus Flesh, &c.* with the *Lunar Caustic*; in this Time, the little Swelling in his Groin, became large and painful, and about two Inches lower, another appeared, though something less than the former, yet no less painful I then repeated my Suspicion, but was given to understand, that a Sea-Surgeon of his Acquaintance had been with him, and had pawned his Honour, Judgment, &c. they were not *Bubo's*, but a *true Hernia*, or Rupture of the *Bowels*, and for the Value of a Guinea, which would pay for the Truss, he might be cured; this gave me a great deal of Concern, and obliged me to desire the Sight

*of*



238 *The Cases referred to in the*

of this ingenious honourable Gentleman ; this Favour was promised me greatly to my Satisfaction, but never performed : I suppose, the Sea-Surgeon had found in my Absence his Error, and so did not chuse to be confuted, and his Ignorance exposed. By great Importunities I was permitted to lay a Gum Plaister upon the Tumors, assuring the Patient, if it was *Matter*, his Pain would be soon over ; and if, as he suspected, they were his *Intestines*, the *Plaister* would do them no Harm ; two or three Days after I examined my *Hernias*, and found there was a large Quantity of *Matter* in one, and not much less in the other, of which I acquainted him, assuring him it was high time to have *Caustics* applied, which he would by no means consent to ; adding, if I should be mistaken, as the best of Surgeons might be sometimes, he should lose his Life, for the *Caustic* would burn his *Bowels*, and it would not be in my Power to heal them again. I endeavoured to shew the Absurdity of that Belief, and that supposing, his *Bowels* where there, instead of *Matter*, I could apply a *Caustic* that would not hurt them : but all I could say, would have no Effect



*Treatise of the Venereal Disease.* 239

Effect as to the *Caustic*, but if I would open the least Swelling with a *Lancet*, I might, for if I did wound a Gut it might be healed again; so I immediately took him at his Word, and plunged my *Lancet* into the *Bubo* up to the Shell, and immediately followed a large Quantity of stinking Matter; this surprized him prodigiously; but not to lessen his Courage, I likewise served the other so, and then with my *Scissars* dilated each *Bubo* sufficiently, and made with my *Knife* four *crucial Incisions*, from whence was discharged, at least twelve Ounces of Matter, and it was so very *offensive*, as to oblige the Nurse to leave the Room; the Wounds I filled with dry Lint, over which a *Pultice*, *Bandage*, &c. The next Day I dressed it the same, and so continued for a Week, when I layed aside the *Pultice*, and fomented it: in this Manner was a Cure compleated in both his *Bubo's*, *Scrotum*, and *Testicle*. Afterwards, as soon as he was able, I sent him into the Country, where I ordered him to take, as soon as his Strength was recovered, two of the *Mercurial Pills* every Night, and three times a Week



240 *The Cases referred to in the*

Week thirty Grains of *Flower of Brimstone*, in this Course he continued for three Weeks, and is now a jolly young Fellow.

CASE. VII. *Of a Hernia Humoralis.*

Mr. C—ne a Sea Surgeon, had a Taylor under his Care of a *Hernia Humoralis*, his Apology to me by Letter, being obliged to go on Board, wherein he requested my Assistance to the Bearer, who had a bad Swelling in his *Scrotum*, and at his return, he would see me satisfied for my Trouble, but at present I have not had the Pleasure of Mr. C—ne's Company.

Upon examining the *Scrotum*, I found it not less than twenty Inches round, and in this Condition the poor Fellow walked to my House, (near Half a Mile that Morning,) and finding the *Scrotum* in this terrible Condition, I asked him, how it was, when he applied to Mr. C—ne, he told me he had neither Swelling nor Pain, till he had taken a Box or two of *Pills*, when the *Gonorrhœa Gleet* abated, and then his Swelling began, notwithstanding the Surgeon had used all the Methods possible, it continued increasing, till it



*Treatise of the Venereal Disease.* 241

it came to the present Size, which I then saw it in: the first thing I did, I gave him an old bag *Truss* to suspend it till such time he could get home, and make one for himself, large enough to receive his Scrotum with a *Pultice*; the Parts I ordered him to pultice with Bread, Oatmeal, &c. softened down with the *Mercurial Ointment*, and to rub the Quantity of a Nutmeg, upon the Scrotum, at every Dressing, and to take half a Drachm of Flower of *Brimstone*, with a *Scruple* of *Nitre*, in a little Barley Water, every Night; this he repeated for six Nights, when he called upon me again, and his Scrotum was reduced to half its Size, and in less than five Weeks time, by following this Method, he was absolutely well, as to the *Swelling*; but lest he should not be so, of his *Gonorrhæa*, I gave him a Box of *Mercurial Pills*, four of which he took every Night, and twenty Grains of *Brimstone*, and *Nitre* in the Morning, with some Water-gruel, which put an End to the Cure. I will only observe here, though this Case was very bad, and the Symptoms were very terrifying, yet by the Use of *Mercurial Ointment*, *Pills*, and *Pultice*, together

R.

with



242 *The Cases referred to in the*

with the *Brimstone*, he got a perfect Cure, and his Health no ways impaired, by the taking of strong *Cathartics* or *Mercurial Emetics*.

CASE VIII. *Of taking a Lady out of a Salivation.*

Mrs. E. I. desired me to call upon her Daughter, who had been married for six Months to a young airy Gentleman: Being introduced to the young Lady, I found her sitting in Bed, and to my Surprize in a very high *Salivation*; and upon Inquiry, was informed she was five Months gone in her *Pregnancy*. It appeared she had had a *Running* for several Months, and she, together with her Mother, imagined it to be the *Fluor Albus*, but her Husband was not so ignorant, being greatly affected with the same Discharge; and though he was absolutely assured he was perfectly cured before Marriage, yet some of the *Symptoms*, which continued, gave him some Reason to believe his *Quack Doctor* had deceived him; and the Condition his Wife was then in, and so far gone with Child, obliged him to apply to a *Chymist*, who was positive he could



could cure him, and his Wife, with great Safety; and if she suspected any thing by taking *Medicines*, or would not take them as she was with Child, he must insist upon it, and that his Design was to have the Child very fair. This *Scheme*, the Lady told me, took with her very well, and she neither suspected her *Whites* to be a *French Gonorrhæa*, nor the Pills to be intended for its Cure, or any other Intent, than that of making the Child very fair, till her *Mouth* and *Tongue* were very sore, and *Head, Fauces, Gums, Lips, and Cheeks*, began to swell, when she sent for an old Nurse, who had Skill enough to imagine it to be a Salivation, which continued swelling, and the spitting of a Pint and half every Day till the Time I was desired to be called in, which was above a Week.—I ordered the Lady to drink plentifully of *diluting Liquors*, such as *Barley-water, Water-gruel, &c.* At Night she took a Draught of *Decoct. Sen. and Manna*, which gave her two or three Stools, and had no other Effect; twenty-four Hours after I repeated it, and so on for four or five Days, without causing any Abatement of her spitting,



244 *The Cases referred to in the*

which obliged me to make use of every other Means I could possibly think of, or invent, but all to no Purpose, her Swellings were the same, and the *Ptyalism* no ways abated, when I proposed Bleeding; and though she had an utter Aversion to it, yet she consented, and I took from her Arm in the Morning eight Ounces of Blood, and at Night repeated the Physic, and when I called in the Morning, I found it was then beginning to abate, and in four or five Days time she was able to set up, for several Hours together, and in less than a Fortnights time got down Stairs into the Par-  
lour, and three Weeks after was about as usual. The Husband I cured of the Clap, and his Wife went her Time. The Child had not the *least Symptom* of the Disease, but was in every Respect a fine Boy, and continued so for ten Days, when it began to void *slimy Matter* by Stool, and so continued, instead of *Fecæ*, *slimy Mucus* or *Matter* till it dyed, when I importuned to have it opened, but the Mother's Sorrow was so great, as made it prudent to decline all such Thoughts—Probably, had this Child been opened, something worth Notice might have been disco-



*Treatise of the Venereal Disease.* 245

discovered — About three Months after this Lady was delivered, she had a Swelling in her Groin; and though she was in the utmost Agonies possible with the Pain of it, yet she would not consent to have it examined by me, till she was obliged to keep her Bed, and for fear of very bad Consequences which Neglect might occasion, the Husband and Mother, after great Sollicitations, brought her to a Compliance that I should examine it, provided nothing was done till she consented: Accordingly I examined the Swelling, and found it a proper *maturated Bubo*, which I layed open by *Caustic*, and in a Month's time she was very well; and though this is above three Years ago, she continues so, and has had two, if not three, healthy Children, to the great Satisfaction of all Parties; and had the Husband been under a skilful Hand, instead of this *V - - nous Quack*, the first Child might have been living, and every Animosity, and malicious Censure, happily prevented.



CASE IX. *Of the Uterine Fluors.*

A young Lady of 19 had an immoderate *Uterine Flux* upon her for several Months before her Friends were made acquainted with it; her Linen was in every degree as much discoloured as one that had a *malignant Gonorrhæa Gleet*—Numbers of *astringent* and *corroborant Medicines* were given her for a great Length of Time, but all to no Purpose, which made her Parents despair of ever having a Cure—at length, as a Friend, I was consulted, and the Disorder being something very extraordinary, I prevailed upon to direct what *Medicines* she should take.

I took from the Arm six Ounces of Blood, and then ordered some *Chalybeates*, together with some of the *Aromatics*, and two Grains of *Merc. Dulc. pp. in Cons. Cynosb.* which she took every other, or third Night, and in the succeeding Morning, seven Grains of *Fl. Sulp. et Sal. Nitre M.* In this Course I kept her for three Weeks, and being a very *plethoric* Habit, I took away six Ounces more of Blood from the Foot, which brought



on her *Catamenial Purgations*, q. s. after this her *Fluor* diminished, and the Colour appeared of a whitish Hue, which induced me to treat the Case as I would a *simple Gonorrhæa*, (i. e. after her Courses were regular and proper,) in which Course I kept her for three Weeks, when I ordered a *Sang. Drac. Elect.* &c. which was repeated only once, and she got a happy Cure without taking any more, than the following Drops in *Tinct. Cort. Peruv.* & *Elix. Vitrioli Acid.* 3ij *Propriet.* 3i. M.



*The Cases referred to in the Treatise*  
of PHLEBOTOMY.

CASE I. *A Thrombus.*

This is a Consequence that sometimes follows *Bleeding*, (by expert Operators) in the *Basilic Vein*, but great Care ought to be taken, lest by Neglect the Arm must be layed open. A *Thrombus* is occasioned by the wounding of the *Fassia*, a Branch of small *Nerves*, or *Lymphatics*, or the *Orifice* being made too small, for the Force of the *Blood*, which may



248 *The Cases referred to in the*

be greatly increased by making a tight *Ligature* in order to fill the *Vein*, ; which when this is the Case, it may soon be relieved by loosening the *Bandage*. Two instances I shall give, one of my own *Bleeding*, and the other of a Friend's. — I was ordered to bleed a Lady in a *Vein* I had opened many times before, and to do it with greater Ease there being a great Number of *Cicatrices*, (which cause not only more Pain, but a greater Resistance to the flowing of the *Blood*) I opened the *Vein* below the last *Orifice* or *Cicatrix*, and she bled very well, without making the least Complaint; at Night she had a little Pain, without any *Tension*, but in the Morning it was swelled, and the Pain greatly increased: In the Afternoon I called, and, to my great Surprise, the Arm was *bandaged* up in a Silk Handkerchief — The Lady soon signified her Fears, but as I had observed the necessary Precautions already described, I assured her, her Fears were intirely without any Foundation: Upon examining the Arm, I found the *Muscle* as hard as a *Tendon* (comparatively) and a thin *Liquor* oozing out at the *Orifice*; this led me to think some of the  
*Lymphae*



*Lympheducs* were wounded, and 'twas some of the *Lympha* that issued ; accordingly I pulticed the Arm with a Bread Pultice in order to procure a *Maturation*, which happily succeeded in four or five Days time, when I intended to have opened it, but the Fears of the Lady prevented me, and what *Matter* was discharged was by the *Orifice*, and what could not pass that way was taken into *Circulation*, the Consequence of which Conduct, she has felt ever since by *Rheumatic* and other Pains ; which possibly would not have been, had I, had the Liberty of doing what every Surgeon would have thought proper. The Evacuation continued for 8 or 10 Days, and then the *Orifice* healed, or *cicatrized* over with the Assistance of *Cerat. Epulot.* Since then I have opened the same *Vein*, only above the *Cicatrices*, and without any incommodation.

The other Case was in a young Gentleman whose *Basilic Vein* was opened, and immediately a Swelling followed with some Pain, the *Ligature* was slackened, believing it might be owing to the great *Stricture*, or the inclosed *Air*, but it remained the same ; some few Minutes afterwards a great *Tension*,



## 250 *The Cases referred to in the*

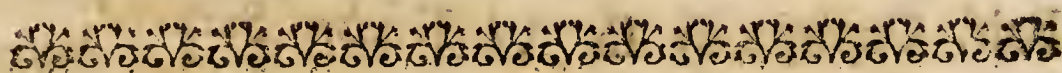
*sion*, together with a violent *Inflammation*. The Parts were immediately *pulticed* with *Bread*, &c. having two *Drachms* of *Ther. Lond.* and a *Scruple* of *Camph. M.* and spread upon the *Pultice*; his Arm was kept bent, and 8 or 10 Ounces of *Blood* was taken from the other; the next Day the *Pultice* was repeated twice, and a gentle *Cathartic* of *Senna* and *Manna* given; in this Course (except *Bleeding*) we continued for a Week, at the End of which the *Ori-fice* healed, but a prodigious Weakness followed; to remove which, I applied a *Bole Plaister* impregnated with half a *Drachm* of *Camphire*. This *Plaister* was repeated twice before he had a perfect Use of his Arm again.—COROLLARY. Here I apprehend the *Fascia* was injured, the *Vein* lying directly over the *Muscle*, which the Operator plung'd absolutely through.

## CASE II. *A Tendon Sutured.*

A Gentleman had a Horse whose *Tendo Achillis* was divided by some mischievous Person or other, and a Horse Farrier was sent for, who at the first Sight of the Horse ingenuously acknowledged he had never  
seen



seen such a Case in his Life, and pronounced him incurable; but the Horse being very valuable, it was proposed to bring the Ends of the *Tendon* in *Contact* with each other, and preserve them in that Situation, which accordingly was done; and, to prevent the Bandage being removed every Day, it was applied in the same Manner as in a fractured *Patella*; the Wound, Tendon, &c. were dressed with *dry Lint* every Day, and in 25 Days time the Horse was able to walk, and in three Months from the time of the Wound being receiv'd I rode the Horse myself; and tho' this is above a Dozen Years ago, the Horse is still living, and moves without the least Stiffness or Lameness, which plainly demonstrates the quick Union of a *Tendon*, and the *simple* Method required to perform a Cure, by many esteemed *incurable*.



*The Effects of different Medicines.*

*Balsamum Polychrestum.*

This is a warm comfortable Balsam; and is very efficacious in defending the Nerves  
from



## 252 *The Effects of different Medicines.*

from those Defluxions which prejudice their Motions. It dries up all superfluous Moistures, and is good in all Venereal, scrophulous Cases; and if the Virulency of a Clap is removed, 'twill generally remove an old Gleet, and is what several Quacks have made use of as their Grand Specific in the Cure of Venereal Gleets. Twenty, thirty, or forty Drops is usually prescribed two or three times in a Day, in two Ounces of Emulsiō Balsamica Vulneraria; which is thus made. Take Balm of Gilead, Balsam of Tolu, each two Drachms, with the Yolk of an Egg; mix them well together, and add Oil of Sweet Almonds, one Ounce; and then, by little at a Time, mix eight or ten Ounces of the Pectoral Decoction.

### *Injectio ad Gonorrhœam.*

R Troch. Alb. Rh. ʒij. Camph. ʒi. Balf. Capivi ʒij in Vitel ovi q. s. Aq. Calc. ʒ viij M. This *injected* into the *Urethra* two or three Times in a Day will allay the Pain and Heat which is caused by the *Urine* and Sharpness of the *Matter* discharged by a *Venereal Ulcer*, and help to heal it; and also it will greatly defend the  
Parts



*The Effects of different Medicines.* 253

Parts against the *Erosion* of purulent Matter, and prevent a *Chordee*.

*Sal Prunella, vel Crystal Mineral.*

This is an excellent Diuretic, and a very great Cooler, and very requisite where a Discharge of Urine is to be encouraged, and more especially where there is a Scalding, as those who have a *Gonorrhæa* generally have: for it both cleanses and cools those Parts. It is also of great Service in Inflammations of the Tonsils, taken, either in Barley Water, or a pectoral Decoction of Figs, Perl Barley, &c.

*Camphora.*

This is a pellucid Resin or Gum, which is obtained out of its Wood, by Sublimation; it is extremely volatile, and is a very efficacious Diaphoretic; its great Subtility diffusing it through the very Substance of the Parts, as soon, almost, as the Heat of the Stomach sets it in Motion. It's also an admirable Drug in a Delirium, for where Opium fails of procuring Sleep, and oftentimes aggravate the Symptoms, this will frequently succeed; and it has also been much confirmed,



## 254 *The Effects of different Medicines.*

tested, Whether this Drug is prejudicial to generation, by its known Quality, of abating all Desires of Venery, and procuring Barrenness: Therefore in strong and troublesome Erections this with Sal Nitre is very beneficial, in cooling Infusions, Decoctions, &c.

### *Flores Sulphuris.*

They are certainly both balsamic and detersive, and I believe every Preparation from this Mineral, is very serviceable in lowering a Salivation, and hindering the Operation of Mercury upon those particular Glands. It's a great Diuretic, and will scour and cleanse the Urethra, Glands, &c. is an excellent Corrector to the Particles of Mercury, which I have experienced in Numbers of Cases.

### *Terebinth Var.*

There are a great many Sorts of Turpentine called *e Chio*, *Cyprus*, *Strasburg*, *Venice*, and common. They are generally esteemed very good in all Obstructions of the Reins, whether from Sand or any Mucous Adhesions; and also in Gonorrhæas,



*The Effects of different Medicines.* 255

*rhæus*, to cleanse and heal the Parts. But, in my Opinion, this *cleansing* and *healing* Quality is so wonderful, and also their great Warmth so *inflaming*, as occasions bad Tumors, and too often leaves *Gleets* and *involuntary seminal Emissions*.

There is another *Balsam* called *Capoibj* or *Capivi*. This is of the *Turpentine* kind, though generally thought, by many of the Faculty, to be thinner than the *Common Turpentine*; but herein they are mistaken, for a Gentleman of the Faculty undeceived me of that Error, by shewing me some of the real and genuine *Bals. Capoibj*, which was brought from *Brasil* by a Gentleman of Distinction. This has a quick Passage from the *Stomach* to the *Bladder*, as well as the *Turpentine*s, and cleanses those *urinary Passages* extremely by passing off by *Urine*, which is the Reason, I suppose, the famous *Dr. Turner* gave it such an exalted Character; and since then, it hath obtained very much in *Gonorrhæas*, and indeed in all *Obstructions* and *Ulcerations* of those Parts, which he ordered either in an *Electuary*, or dropt upon Sugar; and which Way soever, I am perswaded, it proved abominable *offensive*

256 *The Effects of different Medicines.*

*five* to the *Palate, Stomach, &c.* and no less *destructive* where it was taken for a Length of Time: The *Yolk* of an *Egg* will mix it in any *Liquid* Form, and then it becomes very *nauseous* to the *Taste*, and no less forcing to the *urinary*, and *genital* Parts.—We have also another *Balsam*, generally called *Balm of Gilead*, which I am afraid we can never have quite genuine. Its Price and Scarcity is, I believe, the Reason why it comes to us so very much adulterated.

It surprizingly corrects *Acrimony*, and heals all *Erosions*, and the very worst kind of *Ulcerations*; all *Bruises* and *Sores* of the *Reins*, and *urinary* Passages, are speedily relieved by its Use, for it very soon passes that Way, and impregnates the *Urine* with an agreeable Smell. But this, as well as *Balsam Capivi*, can be better and more advantageously applied externally (in my Opinion) than given in any Form whatever internally: in *Venereal* and *Seminal* Gleets, by *Injections*, &c.

How



*How to form a Bougie.*

R Diach. cum Pic. Burgund. ʒiʒ. Argent.  
Viv. ʒvi. Præcipitat. Rubr. pp. ʒij.

The Quicksilver, whether it be divided in Bals. Sulp. or Tereb. Ven. must not be put into the Plaister till the Moment before the Bougies are made ; nor must the Plaister be boiling hot at that Time ; lest, by the Heat, the Quicksilver should separate from the Body it is divided in, and fall down to the Bottom in Form of Globules. When the Quicksilver is mingled with the Plaister moderately hot, Slips of fine Rag must lie ready to dip in the Composition. These Slips must be of different Lengths, from six to nine or ten Inches, and about three Inches broad ; roll them up loosely, and taking hold of one Extremity with the left Hand, let it fall in upon the Surface of the Plaister, and then draw it out gently ; as it is drawn out it will unroll and take up a Quantity of Plaister upon its Surface, equal to the Thickness of a silver Groat : Though, to facilitate the unrolling of the Rag, it will  
S be



## 258 *The Effects of different Medicines.*

be proper to assist its Motion with the End of a Spatula, or any such Instrument : The Plaister must however be so hot, as to soak through and discolour the Cloth, otherwise it will not make so good a Bougie. Several Slips may be dip'd into the same Composition, one after another, before it becomes too cold ; but to do this more handily, the Ladle in which it is melted, ought to be broad and flat at the bottom ; and the Plaister must be kept stirring, that it may preserve an equal Consistence. When the Plaister is become too cool to admit of dipping, the Remainder may be spread with a warm Spatula : On one Side of the Cloth, it may be spread very thin ; or brushed over with a Brush so as just to colour the Cloth ; on the other, it must be laid on of the same Thickness, as I have before described when it is dipt : But this will be done in a more exact and even Manner, by spreading the Plaister three several Times, than by attempting to make it of the requisite Thickness at one Stroke. Perhaps, those who are dextrous at spreading will always prefer it to the Method of dipping, and it has this Advantage, that the Quicksilver may be mingled with the  
Plaister



Plaster in a cooler State, and is therefore less Subject to be separated and lost.

If the Cloth be exactly three Inches broad, it will make six Bougies of a moderate Size, but their Size may be increased or diminished according to the Occasion: It is generally adviseable, that the Bougie should be smaller at the End which is introduced thro' the Strictures, than at that which is left out at the *Penis*; for that purpose, many cut off a Part of the oblong Square I have described, in such manner, as to reduce it almost into the Shape of a long right-angled Triangle: but as this Way of cutting it weakens the Bougie exceedingly, and it is not at all necessary the Bougie should be taper from one Extremity to the other, it is much better to cut off a little Slope, of about an Inch and a half long, from the End that is to be passed into the Urethra; which will lessen it, where it is requisite to be small, and leave it strong in the other Parts, where the Diminution is not necessary. The Plaster taken up by the Cloth when dipt, will have little Bubbles upon its Surface, and not be so smooth, as if it had been spread; therefore an Iron Spatula, a little warmed,

## 260 *The Effects of different Medicines.*

warmed, may be passed over the Plaister before it be cut into Bougies, which will render it more compact and even. It is a much more exact and speedy Method to cut the Bougies off with a Knife and Ruler, than with Scissars; when they are rolled up, it must be with that Side outwards which is covered with Plaister; and they must first be rolled up with the Finger and Thumb (over a fine strait Wyer, which may be pulled out after the second or third turn) as close as possible before they are rolled upon a Marble Slab with a Board; for, upon this Circumstance, the Neatness of the Bougie very much depends.

### *Pilulæ Mercuriales.*

℞ Argt. Viv. Gum Guaiac. āā ʒi. grind them together in a glass Mortar till the Globules of the Mercury intirely disappear; then add as much Balm Gilead as will make them into a Mass of Pills.

*F I N I S.*



